HPDouglas Dec 98

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XVII., No. 4. {Whole No. 437.} NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1898. {Price per Copy, 10c.

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A requisition for $2,000 worth of supplies for the hospital at Chickamauga will be filled by the Ambulance Equipment Auxiliary.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XVII., NO. 7 NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER, 434

Published Weekly by

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

A LITTLE more than three months after the opening of hostilities between Spain and the United States (April 21) the first overt steps in peace-making were taken. On July 26, M. Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States (to whom Spanish interests had been entrusted upon the departure of Señor Polo, the Spanish minister) inquired, for Spain, whether the United States would open negotiations to terminate the war and settle terms of peace. On August 2 the President made this official statement:

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines. If these are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

A Spanish version of the American peace conditions appeared in the London *Standard*, August 5, as follows:

"Spain must recognize the liberation of Cuba and Porto Rico from her rule, agreeing to let the United States determine how and when new régimes will be established in the islands after the indispensable evacuation by the Spanish troops, who are to leave behind all the war stores, guns, fortifications, and vessels intact. Spain is to pay the claims of American citizens arising out of the Cuban civil war. The United States will not recognize and will not make Cuba recognize the Cuban debts of any kind, but will undertake to see that the lives and property of Spaniards are respected in the West Indies.

"The question of the Philippines is to be settled definitely later by a mixed commission, which will sit in London or Paris, but Spain will have to alter the fundamental principles of her colonial policy in religious, political, and administrative matters. She must also cede to the United States naval stations to be selected in the Mariana, Ladrone, and Caroline Islands and a port in Luzon or another of the Philippine Islands.

"The despatch adds that it is understood that Spain has demurred to the conditions regarding the Philippines, the Cuban debt, and American claims in the West Indies."

The prospect of early peace has been heartily welcomed by the American press, which has devoted itself to a discussion of the Philippine problem as the crux of peace negotiations. The other conditions, as outlined by the President, are unanimously approved, and our demands are generally characterized as generous compared to what might have been required of Spain.

We do not discover very many marked changes in the attitude of leading papers on the question of retention of territory in the Philippines, since the review made in this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 9. Strong administration papers, the Chicago *Times-Herald* among them, take their cue from the President's statement and approve his method of settling that question after peace preliminaries have been assured. The Cleveland *Leader* takes the following tack:

"If the resistance of Spain had been continued to such lengths that this country would have been compelled to invade the Canary Islands, or even the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, for the purpose of bringing the Spaniards to terms, would it be claimed that nothing Spanish should have been given up? Would the United States have been expected to holdi slands in the Mediterranean Sea? If Spain itself had been invaded, could we have been accused of self-humiliation if we evacuated Cadiz, for example, at the end of the war? Is this republic understood to be more rapacious and less reasonable than the monarchies of Europe in dealing with a beaten foe? Even Japan, an Asiatic nation, never tried to retain all of the Chinese territory occupied by the victorious Japanese armies at the end of the war with China, and Japan is unlike the United States in having so limited an area for dense population that its temptation to forcible expansion is very great.

"And yet it is said to give up the dream of seizing and retaining the whole Philippine group is to 'wreck the country.' The area of the islands is so small that they would increase the territory of the United States less than 3 per cent. The whole commerce of the group is only equal to about 2 per cent. of the foreign commerce of the American republic. It is much less than the difference, from one year to another, in our trade with the outside world. The interests which we have had in the Philippines have been very small. The islands might all have sunk into the sea and few Americans would have known the difference, except as a matter of distant curiosity. And to think that by simply failing to change greatly our relation with the Asiatic possessions of Spain this country can be 'wrecked.'"

The Philadelphia *Press*, formerly edited by Postmaster-General Smith, says:

"The Administration has promptly taken the people into its

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confidence. The terms of peace now published clear up all doubts as to the Philippines.

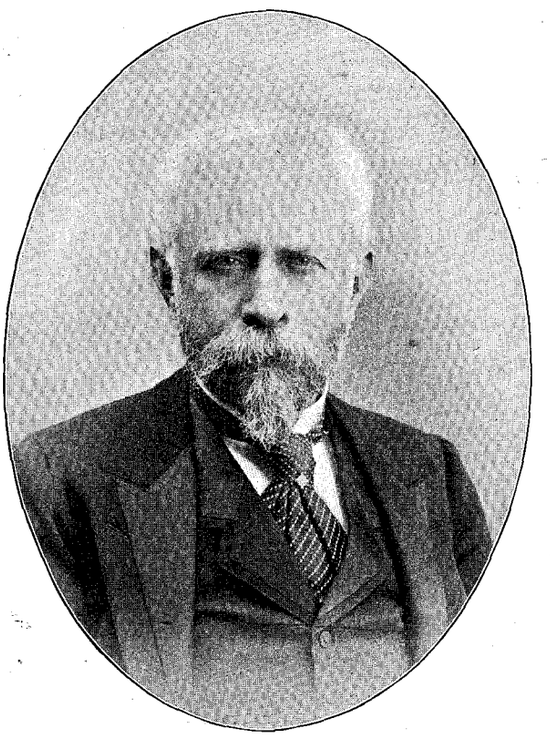
"The entire question is left open. The United States promises nothing. It is in a position to claim all or to claim part, as may seem wisest. The city of Manila and its bay are held pending negotiations. This is clear, plain warning that the United States at least will claim this. The mere mention acts as notice.

"There are obvious reasons why it was wiser not to make this claim before negotiation begins, but it is equally obvious that Spain is practically notified that the possession of Manila is in the direct line of events. But, pending the decision of public sentiment, President McKinley has kept the action of the United States jealously free. With Cuba and Porto Rico we know what we want to do. With the Philippines we do not. Discussion at home and negotiation with Spain will clear up our duty.

"Manila and bay, port and coaling-station, are to-day the minimum of demand by the American public. A few, a very few, think the United States wants nothing in the Philippines. But the overwhelming majority of the American people want Manila. Where the flag goes up, there it must stay.

"Beyond this the disposition and government of the islands are open to argument. Their inhabitants must be protected from misgovernment. They must not be ceded in the future to any other power. Our trade with them must be protected. But when all this is done, and these involve large and weighty responsibilities, shall the United States assume complete and absolute control of two Cubas and a thousand smaller islands at the antipodes?

"Our duty must be done. We must not shirk our share in the work of civilizing the world. But if we take the core and heart of the islands at Manila and make sure that the rest are better governed, is it not wise to wait and let the pot boil?"



M. JULES CAMBON,
French Ambassador to the United States.

It is noteworthy, as showing the unsettled state of Republican opinion, that Senator Hoar has made a public statement of his conservative attitude toward acquiring territory in the far East, while Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, has publicly taken a radically advanced stand. Speaker Reed, in accepting a renomination to Congress, reaffirmed his opposition to abandoning national traditions, while General Woodford, our minister to Spain, says:

"I do not say that wherever the flag has gone there the flag must stay, but this I do say, in the name of the nation, that wherever the flag has gone there the liberty, the justice, and the humanity which the flag represents must stay and abide forever."

Editorial utterances appended represent for the most part various shades of Republican opinion.

Glorious Peace.—"The President's view of the situation, as set forth in the peace terms, is proven to be that of the country by the symposiums which have been published in a number of papers, notably the Chicago *Record*, *Tribune*, and *Times-Herald*. The opinions of influential men in all parts of the country there set forth show beyond a doubt that public opinion is opposed to the retention of the [Philippine] islands as the case now stands.

"As for the indemnity question, it seems to be settled that we are to ask no indemnity of Spain, unless it be considered in the nature of an indemnity that we are not to assume the Cuban and Porto Rican debts. That is right, too. We have beaten and humiliated Spain; we are about to strip her of all or most of her colonies; she is in rags and despair. We began this war in the name of humanity; shall we close it by an act of inhumanity; by fettering a ruined nation with a strangling debt? We want no money indemnity. By not exacting that we shall gain the admiration of the world for our generosity and the friendship of crushed and bleeding Spain for our magnanimity. The war has given us, or will give us, more than enough benefits to recompense us for our expended treasure and our spilt blood without embittering Spain by wringing from her poverty a heavy indemnity. Here are some of those benefits:

"The annexation of Porto Rico.

"The substantial benefits that would accrue from the annexation of Cuba we will get by the creation of the Cuban republic.

"Coaling-stations in the Pacific.

"At least a commercial and naval base in the Philippines which will enable us to share in the Chinese trade and the 'loot' of the Flowery Kingdom.

"The annexation of Hawaii.

"The complete effacement of sectional lines and the obliteration of civil war differences.

"The respect and admiration of the world.

"They say the war will cost us $250,000,000. What is $250,000,000 compared with the great national good that has come out of the war?

"All in all, it appears that a just war, victoriously conducted, is about to be concluded by a glorious peace, profitable to the victor and not hopeless to the vanquished."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis*.

United States Question Exclusively.—"Public comment shows that the President, in his negotiations for peace, has acted wisely in reserving the question of the Philippine Islands for separate consideration. It is a many-sided question, and presents difficulties on all sides. Opinion ranges all the way from annexation outright, as has been decided in the case of Porto Rico, to relinquishment to Spain again after the United States shall have reserved for itself an adequate base for a coaling and naval station. Between these two extremes are many suggestions of more or less interest. The President's policy insures that due consideration shall be given to the whole matter, and therein it recommends itself to public approval.

"Two propositions, however, seem thoroughly well established.

"(1) The question is to be decided without intervention from any foreign quarter. The parties first in interest are the United States and Spain. The same reasons which have prevailed to forbid European counsel or dictation in the matter of the war will prevail to keep Europe silent during the negotiations for peace. Her aid has not been sought, nor will it be, and the proffer of it would be offensive. No misunderstanding on this score seems to be possible.

"(2) As the United States is the victor it will dictate the terms of peace and do so in its own interests. It will be justified in putting its interests above all other interests. The occasion calls for the exercise of 'an enlightened selfishness.' The first duty of the United States is to itself. What is best for the United States, as that question may be decided by the United States, will be the fate of the Philippine Islands. The country has its thinking cap on, and in good time no doubt a decision will be reached and rendered.

"Meantime Europe, altho uninvited, may be expected to discuss the subject quite freely. Her views are already fairly well known. She would be glad to have a finger in the pie, but seems to understand that that is impossible. Her speculation on the subject therefore need not be disturbing on this side of the water, nor need we guide by it at all in what we may do. Adherence to the simple proposition that the business in hand is of the great-

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est concern to the United States and must be settled to the advantage of this country is all that is necessary."— *The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

"Time to Wake."—"The most momentous political development since the discovery of the Western hemisphere has begun in the East. Its effects upon this country, for good or ill, are beyond any prophet's power to measure. Whether it shall be for good or ill depends primarily upon this country itself.

"The point up for decision at the moment is the retention or abandonment of the Philippines, the establishment of the United States flag there in permanence and power or its withdrawal or subordination.

"Our long sleep of isolation has not hurt us, for the reason that meanwhile the world has changed but little outside. But a tremendous change has begun, and our sleep must end now, or our rude waking hereafter will be too late.

"Only the coward's heart or the fool's mind can block the advance of the American republic upon the road to greatness which the recent events in the Philippines have providentially opened to it."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

What Philippinos May Do?—"The insurgents may easily relieve the United States from responsibility for their future, if they take the course they are reported as tending toward. Just before the advent of Dewey's squadron a formidable uprising by them had been suppressed by a combination of Spanish force and bribery of their leaders. When Dewey's attack upon Manila was planned, Aguinaldo besought the friendly offices of American Consul Wildman for permission to reopen hostilities in conjunction with the American squadron. This permission was granted upon condition that his forces should respect the usages of civilization, act only in accordance with Admiral Dewey's directions, and keep out of Manila until invited to enter.

"This arrangement was made at Aguinaldo's solicitation, yet it placed an obligation upon the United States to consider the interests of the insurgents in any disposition to be made of the islands, provided Aguinaldo's part of the agreement was fully kept. Upon the question of how he has kept faith the duty of the United States must be determined. If Aguinaldo and his followers—many of them semi-savages—fulfil their promises to Admiral Dewey, Consul Wildman, and Consul Williams, they are entitled to substantial fruits of victory in the form of a satisfactory government. If, on the other hand, they have broken faith and insist upon the privilege of making savage plunder of the Spanish city, there is no obligation resting upon the United States to consider them in the terms of peace. They can not be abandoned to worse government than they had before Dewey's advent at Manila. The United States will naturally demand that they shall have a better, in the interest of abstract humanity."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*

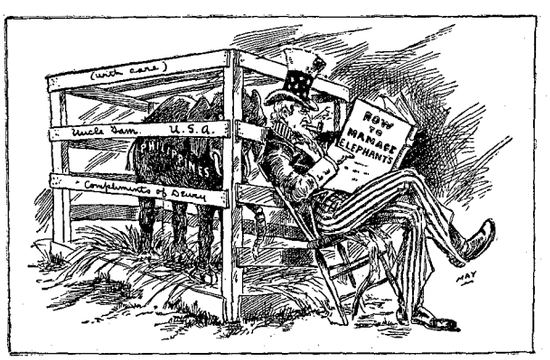
We Can Afford to Be Magnanimous.—"The flag has been raised at Cavite, and it won't come down. We want more than a coaling-station in the Philippines. We want a naval station. A naval station covers considerable ground. It requires more ground far away from home than at home. We shall need all of Manila and much of the land lying in close propinquity thereto. The other islands and the part of Luzon not retained by us for a naval station will be passed over to the commission to be disposed of as prescribed by the President.

"The best thought of the country is opposed to the holding of the Philippines. The islands are far away from us. They are peopled by millions of savages and semi-barbarians, to civilize whom would cost us much in money and many years of trials and disappointments. Our sovereignty over them would embroil us in the distracting quarrels of Europe and prove to be an interminable source of uneasiness, jeopardizing our tranquillity at home and inviting us to all sorts of trouble abroad.

"We do not need the islands of the far-away archipelago for commercial or political aggrandizement. The possession of them is an uninviting prospect except as a contribution to gratify our pride of military power and prowess. We have harvested the moral and political prestige of Dewey's victory. Our remaining obligation is to see to it that Spain reforms her government of the islands, and then to drop out after reserving our naval station and our right to umpire the future disposal and destiny of them.

"By taking the Philippines we would place ourselves in the way of a continuing temptation to extend our possessions still farther. Like the traveler who starts for a given destination and is diverted from his fixed line of travel by the attractions of historic places along his route, we would be ever jumping from one island to another in distant seas until the course of empire would be as crooked as a rail fence.

"We can afford to be liberally magnanimous with our weak, impulsive, and penniless foe. Spain deserves no sympathy from us, nor from any other people. She deserves the chastisement we have administered. We pity her for her blindness, for her unreasoning stubbornness. But we are too big-hearted and too generous to take from her more than even-handed justice demands."—*The Journal (Rep.), Detroit.*



POSTING UP ON THE SUBJECT.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

"The question is not one of tradition, but of material gain, and who is there to dispute the view that islands which, under the worst of governments, have been opulent tributaries of Spain, would not become, under the wise and just administration of this country, exhaustless feeders of our prosperity and their own, and be content to hold that relation in peace? We have the sources of British wealth to point to when we say that rich colonies are among the best things that a nation, capable of ruling them wisely, can acquire.

"There are, we concede, academic views of another kind, but these would have prevented the annexation of Texas, California, and Alaska, and can have no place in practical statesmanship. The people want America to grow. They also demand, in closing up hostilities, pay in the only assets Spain can offer for the costs of the war. They realize the need of naval stations and trade preserves, and are not unmindful of the duty which they took up at the beginning of this conflict to give good government to people who have the right to ask us for the boon. In this frame of mind they should easily find a way to shape executive action in favor of the same policy in the Philippines that, in the past, has so widely and profitably added to the bounds of the national domain."—*The Chronicle (Rep.), San Francisco.*

THE YANKEE AS A WARRIOR.

THE successes of the United States in the war with Spain and the losses on both sides have led Rupert Hughes to write the Yankee down as the supreme warrior. The article is highly laudatory in style, but it contains figures and observations specially interesting at this moment.

Mr. Hughes, after a high tribute to the courage and skill of the American soldier, says in *Criterion* (New York):

"The most noteworthy quality, however, of the American soldier is what Rochefort called a particularly American trait, 'contempt of death.' It is true beyond cavil that the world has never known soldiers that hold or gain ground in the face of such high percentages of loss.

"The word 'decimation' is used for horrible slaughter, and the loss of one man in ten is certainly heavy. In many armies it is believed to justify retreat. But with us whole armies have suffered far greater losses. At Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga the losses in killed and wounded ranged from 16 to 34 per cent. At Santiago General Shafter's whole force has lost over 10 per cent. in killed and wounded.

"As for single bodies of men, the Light Brigade made a foolish charge bravely and won immortality, thanks to a great lyric; it suffered a loss of 37 per cent. killed and wounded.

"In the Civil War 262 men in the First Minnesota Volunteers charged a whole division at Gettysburg, and, leaving 215 dead

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and wounded behind, brought away the rebel colors. While the Light Brigade lost 37 per cent. and accomplished nothing except to immortalize a blunder, the First Minnesota lost 82 per cent. and gained a vitally important point. And as for useless bravery, what is the Balaklavan 37 per cent. to the 75 per cent. of the Maine Heavies in a seven-minute charge at Petersburg?

"Two German regiments lost respectively 46 and 49 per cent. at Metz and Mars-la-Tour, and the Twenty-sixth Russian lost 75 per cent. at Plevna.

"But there were fifteen Union and five Confederate regiments that lost over 50 per cent. The First Texas lost more than 82 per cent. at Antietam, and in one company of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina only three men escaped out of eighty-seven, a loss of more than 96 per cent.

"This hideous carnage was the result, not of our fighting aliens, but our fighting each other. And the history of the world has no parallel to it. Why, the total casualties of all our wars, French and Indian, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican and Indian, do not exceed the loss of Grant's army in the week ending May 12, 1865.

"Grant's killed and wounded in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania were five times Napoleon's loss at Marengo, more than his losses in all his Italian campaign, three times the loss inflicted on Wellington at Waterloo.

"The reason for this unheard-of slaughter? There is just one reason: the most intelligent, the bravest, the fiercest soldiery in the world's history was divided against itself. All that straight shooting, that battle-fury, that determination which does not falter when death is busy on all sides—all those qualities that make up the word 'Americanism' were turned inward at the nation's own heart.

"The indomitable magnificence of the Yankee soldier has lost none of its luster to-day. There at Santiago our forces made a landing without the loss of a life, invested the city and drove the Spanish through the jungle back to their labyrinth of trenches, and were busily clearing them out of these with a fatal persistence that did not lack the gentleness to plead with the enemy to avoid useless sacrifice to further battle.

"And another American regiment has gone up higher than the Balaklava or the Plevna heroes. For Captain Ducat of the Twenty-fourth Regulars led a glorious charge up a long hill at San Juan; he started with seventy-five men, and only twenty-two of them reached the blockhouse at the top. But tho they lost fifty-seven killed, the important fact, the American fact, is that they captured what they went for. The percentage of loss in men killed was seventy-six, and if the number of wounded were known the percentage of casualties would be doubtless still greater.

"Then there were the nineteen men of the Ninth Infantry at El Caney, who entered a blockhouse through the roof and killed thirty-five Spaniards. They lost the first four men that dropped in, but after twenty minutes of hand-to-hand conflict there were fifteen hale Americans and no living Spaniards. Consider, too, the high percentage of losses among our officers. They have always led, not followed."

INCOMPETENCE IN THE ARMY.

EVIDENCE multiplies to support the newspaper charges of serious incompetence in some branch or branches of the army administration. The earlier criticisms upon the establishment of camps, equipment of volunteers, staff appointments, etc., together with Secretary Alger's statements in defense of the War Department, were treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 18 and 25. Later criticisms pertain to the campaign around Santiago and to events subsequent to the Spanish surrender. Until success was achieved by our arms, the press in general refrained from criticism of the campaign. Now that the glory of the achievement has been duly chronicled, charges of blundering and negligence are freely made and hotly commented on. Among conservative expressions of opinion we quote the Philadelphia *Times*:

"The loyal devotion of our people has been in nothing more forcibly shown than in the general disposition to endure with patience, if not to excuse, the many blunders and failures of the War Department in the past three months. It has been felt that the officials were doing their best under trying conditions and were really accomplishing a great deal, in spite of inevitable mistakes, and it seemed ungracious to find fault. The universal confidence in the President and an unwillingness to add to his embarrassments had much to do with this patient attitude, as well as an unwillingness to increase the public anxiety and distress.

"There are many indications that this patience is beginning to fail. While we have observed at no time since war was determined on any expression of confidence in the Secretary of War, he has been commonly spoken of hitherto with a sort of derisive tolerance. Things were managed pretty badly from the first, but it was hoped that in some way the army would manage to get along in spite of the War Department. In the matter of fighting, when occasion offered, it has done so; but in the care of the army, the commissariat, the transportation, the hospital service and the various details of camp and field, the faults have been so awful that we are hearing mutterings everywhere that are likely to break into a storm about Mr. Alger's head.

"That there should be delay in organizing and equipping an army of volunteers was inevitable. Our regular establishment has been so persistently kept by Congress upon the smallest possible basis that the staff departments were entirely without practical provision for a sudden enlargement. They did know, however, what the requirements were and could probably have met them if given fair opportunity. But the Secretary appears to have introduced a new civilian element into all this work that has wrought the most lamentable confusion, and some of the failures have been so grievous as to furnish subjects for courts of inquiry for a long time to come.

"Apart from the personal responsibility, however, the experience emphasizes what military men have long been urging, that the weakness of our army, in addition to the limitation on enlistments, lay in the lack of a well-organized general staff."

Just after the two-days' battle of July 1 and 2, a despatch from Richard Harding Davis appeared in the New York *Herald* declaring that the situation of our troops was exceedingly grave. He stated that the soldiers were suffering from lack of proper clothing; that, soaked with tropical rains and blistered by a tropical sun, they were without sufficient food; that the army needed artillery and mules for transport; and that it needed some one in command who was well, strong, and able to stand the hardships of a campaign, inasmuch as the commanding general (Shafter) was ill at headquarters in the rear and had not yet been within two miles of the scene of operations. As a consequence, he averred that the fighting was done by every division for itself, inferior officers in several instances paying no attention to orders of superior officers. He added: "Truthfully, the expedition was prepared in ignorance and conducted in a series of blunders." This conclusion was a direct contradiction of the position taken by Mr. Davis in his earlier controversy with Mr. Bigelow over the despatch of the expedition from Tampa, and the publication of such statements at a critical time was severely criticized.

Official reports have since seemed to substantiate the critical nature of the situation. Inspector-General Breckinridge says:

"It was seldom, indeed, that the supplies were brought up to the fighting lines in any great excess of their immediate needs, and the entire absence of the usual comforts and conveniences of even the simplest army life during the whole of this expedition, and sometimes of medical essentials, even in the hour of utmost need, was one of its most marked features after landing. Even the shelter tents and flies were abandoned, and all bivouacked without the wall tent General Grant allowed brigade and division headquarters, or the common tent he allowed companies at Vicksburg when starting.

"The energy with which every element was driven from first to last will be sufficiently understood when such men as General Shafter and Colonels Humphrey and Weston had the task in hand. The liberality with which every necessary article was purchased that could be found in the market goes without saying. But the means for expediting the landing of stores seemed inadequate even to the last, and it is understood that lighter after lighter

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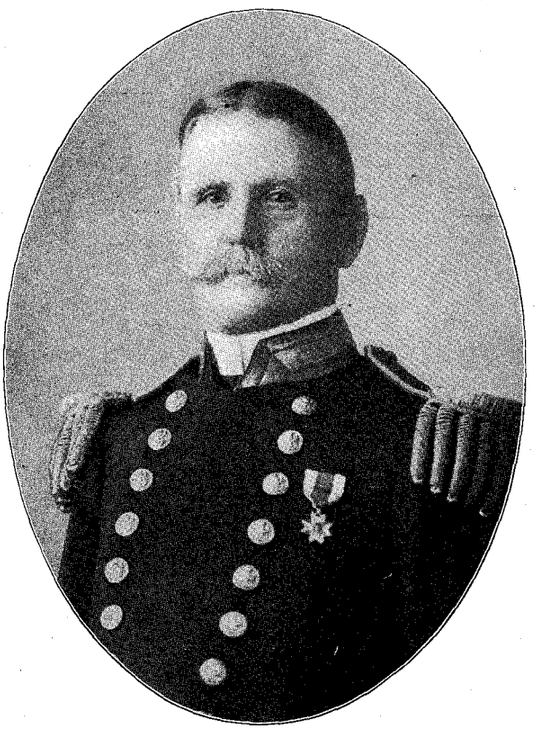
ordered to the Cuban coast was sunk at sea, and the lack of quick communication between the vessels or of any launches was apparently irremediable. The extent to which the transports suffered in their ground tackles, capstans, small boats, and other paraphernalia, and the dread their masters had of even greater loss on such a surf-beaten, rock-bound shore, were constantly shown, and the navy appeared to leave the army at last much to its own devices.

"It was natural to suppose that there might well be heavy loss in such an adventure at at least three points, to wit, the landing-place, at some intermediate fortified position like San Juan, and in the final assault or contest; but all the loss in battle was concentrated practically in the single battle of July 1 and 2. The several organizations appear content with how they played their own part and with their immediate commanders, and look upon the demands made upon them as at least up to the usual powers of man, and worthily met.

"Great security was given to the enemy by the blockhouses, wire entanglements, etc., created during the long course of defensive construction for the purpose of dominating the country from the insurgents; and it is remarkable that such ubiquitous defenses were not more frequently defended. Special interest was given to this battle, where our men for the first time faced smokeless powder in rapid-fire Mauser guns, handled by men in invisible rifle-pits, to whom all fords and roads were absolutely familiar objects. To most of our enlisted men, all of whom were regulars but three regiments—the First Volunteer Cavalry, Second Massachusetts, and Seventy-first New York—this was the first battle against a civilized foe. In peace our army is administered rather by posts and departments, and our staff officers are diligent at their desks, especially in the bureaus. Now the regiments and brigades were recognized in campaign, where nearly every officer was performing unwonted duties, even among the regulars, so there are some of the usual indications of unfamiliar occupations.



REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER,
Commissioned to raise the United States Flag at Honolulu.

"Nothing like the usual proportion of artillery was present on the field to aid the other arms as accessaries before the fact, and the comments on and results of this can come best from line officers of the other arms. The remarkable markmanship of our trained soldiers was hardly more exploited than the gross ignorance of our recruits. The books say that it ought not to be possible to successfully assault in front unshaken, still more well-fortified, infantry under modern conditions. But in this instance dismounted cavalry as well as its confrère of the infantry arm did without bayonets successfully assault infantry posted on commanding ground, behind water, well intrenched, valiant and unshaken, and the severity of the task is indicated by the list of casualties as compared with the actual numbers the immediately opposing trenches will hold.

"And when the fight was over, tho successful everywhere, we had no reserves—Bates's independent brigade having been in the assault first at Caney and then by a night march reinforcing the left at San Juan, as Lawton's division also came from Caney to the right at San Juan under most urgent calls. It was afterward supposed that the gap between our right and the bay was closed by Garcia's forces, and the demand for the surrender of the Spaniards was made prior to any knowledge of the intention of Cervera to escape with his fleet or of the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements. Such a conjunction of events may indicate the rapidity of the changes in the situation.

"Doubtless through telegrams and otherwise there have been sufficient indications of the intense strain in the whole military situation on the field of operations which led to the consultation at the El Posa House on the night of July 2, and to some of the general officers favoring a retrograde movement during the day or two prior to our intrenchments taking shape and the armistice being agreed upon—which latter remained almost unbroken until the surrender. The part I played in the consideration of these questions will probably, and may as well, remain unrecorded, and needs merely to be referred to here. Probably it is now evident to all that it was far better to stand stedfast and perhaps quite possible to advance rather than retreat so near the Fourth of July, and certainly we have demonstrated our ability to hold our own.

"Indeed the fighting of this army came up to the highest expectations, and accomplished results beyond what it is usual to expect of a force so constituted."

Washington correspondents of such papers as the Chicago *Record* and Brooklyn *Eagle* first reported that General Shafter's despatches to the War Department, after the battle, indicated his decision to retreat several miles to recuperate and strengthen our forces for further assault; whereupon President McKinley is said to have called upon General Miles, who advised instead that a demand for unconditional surrender be made—the result being a matter of history. General Miles, as commander-in-chief, went to the front, giving full credit in his official report to General Shafter for the success of the Santiago campaign.

Without exception, so far as we have been able to discover, correspondents at Santiago have agreed in reporting shocking conditions of hospital service. George Kennan's description of the only field hospital in Cuba at the attack on Santiago (*The Outlook*, New York, July 30) shows that five surgeons worked incessantly for twenty-one hours, the force being increased to ten on the second day, performing more than three hundred operations in that length of time. Mr. Kennan says:

"The resources and supplies of the hospital, outside of instruments, operating-tables, and medicines, were very limited. There was tent-shelter for only about one hundred wounded men; there were no cots, hammocks, mattresses, rubber blankets, or pillows for sick or injured soldiers; the supply of woolen army blankets was very short and was soon exhausted; and there was no clothing at all except two or three dozen shirts. In the form of hospital food for sick and wounded men there was nothing except a few jars of beef extract, malted milk, etc., bought in the United States by Major Wood, brought here in his own private baggage, and held in reserve for desperate cases.

"Such was the equipment of the only field hospital in Cuba at the attack on Santiago. That it was wretchedly incomplete and inadequate I hardly need say, but the responsibility for the incompleteness and inadequacy can not be laid upon the field force. They brought here from the steamers everything that they could possibly get transportation for. There was only one line of very bad road from Baiquiri and Siboney to the front, and along that line had to be carried, with an utterly insufficient train of mules and wagons, all the food and ammunition needed by an advancing army of more than twenty thousand men. In loading the mules and wagons preference was given to stores and supplies that could be used in killing Spanish soldiers rather than to stores and supplies that would be needed in caring for our own,

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and the result was the dreadful and heartrending state of affairs in this hospital at the end of the second day's fight. If there was anything more terrible in our Civil War, I am glad that I was not there to see it. . . . . .

"At midnight Saturday the number of wounded men that had been brought into the hospital camp was about eight hundred. All that could walk, after their wounds had been dressed, and all that could stand transportation to the seacoast in an army wagon, were sent to Siboney to be put on board the hospital steamers and transports. There remained in the camp several hundred who were so severely injured that they could not possibly be moved, and these were carried to the eastern end of the field and laid on the ground in the high wet grass. I can not imagine anything more cruelly barbarous than to bring a severely wounded man back four or five miles to the hospital in a crowded, jolting army wagon, let him lie from two to four hours with hardly any protection from the blazing sunshine in the daytime or the drenching dew at night, rack him with agony on the operating-table, and then carry him away, weak and helpless, put him on the water-soaked ground, without shelter, blanket, pillow, food, or drink, and leave him there to suffer alone all night. And yet I saw this done with scores, if not hundreds, of men as brave and heroic as any that ever stood in a battle-line. It might not have been so—it ought not to have been so—but so it was; and in this hospital there were no means whatever of preventing it."

The appearance of yellow fever and low fevers among our troops, during the negotiations for the capitulation of Santiago, led General Miles to order the burning of the village of Siboney, where the general hospital had been established and whither non-combatants and refugees from Santiago had gone by the thousand. Two weeks after the formal surrender of Santiago, General Shafter's reports showed that the daily list of fever patients exceeded 4,000, nearly one fourth of his entire force, daily recoveries ranging from 500 to 800 and deaths reaching 30. Colonel Roosevelt seems to have taken the initiative in appealing to General Shafter for the removal of our troops from the vicinity of Santiago. In his letter he said:

"If we are kept here, it will in all human probability mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large tho it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent. are fit for active work."

All the American officers united in an address to General Shafter, saying:

"Yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed, and that it is in a condition to be practically entirely destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever, which is sure to come in the near future.

"We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior, and that there are no facilities for such a move, if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season, without losses from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever.

"This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives. Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation, and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army, and who understand the situation absolutely."

The War Department announced on August 4 that transportation of the troops from Cuba to Montauk Point, Long Island, had been ordered as speedily as possible, and peremptorily instructed General Shafter not to make public any important official information hereafter without authority from the department. The rebuke conveyed in the instructions to General Shafter was said to be occasioned not only by the publication of the officers' letters quoted above, but by the publication of General Kent's report of the part his division took in the battle of Santiago, including an account of the confusion of the first battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment under fire.

Meantime the arrival of three or four transports in American ports with sick and wounded, miserably cared for *en route*, had aroused general criticism from the press. Thus the Springfield *Republican:*

"The New York papers yesterday [July 21] contained about as harrowing a story as one could wish to read concerning the transport *Seneca*, whose arrival there with wounded soldiers from Santiago was described in our news despatches yesterday. The War Department ordered those wounded placed in a vessel that did not even have a thermometer on board to take the temperature of the sick. Before the Seneca left Santiago a Red Cross nurse begged a little malted milk, beef tea, salve, and lint from a hospital ship, and that was all the Seneca had in the way of medical supplies on the voyage. The wounded were placed in rough wooden bunks in the hold. There was little ice aboard, drinking-water was scarce, and it was impossible to clean away the accumulated filth because of the small force of attendants. Fever broke out, wounds broke open. The details need not be given. The Red Cross nurse, Miss Jeanette Jennings, was the heroine of the ship, and when the terrible voyage was ended a number of foreign military attaches and other passengers signed and delivered to her this letter:

"The undersigned United States officers and other passengers on board of the steamship *Seneca*, returning from Siboney bay full of sick and wounded men from the Santiago campaign, have observed with admiration the heroic and self-sacrificing manner in which you have cared for the suffering men. We have seen how unremitting you have been in your attention to the sick and wounded which were put on board the steamer without the most ordinary provision for their care and comfort. We have seen how at the outset you took pains to procure from the steamer *State of Texas* needed supplies, which they otherwise would have been without, and we have been witnesses to your devotion in preparing food for them, in watching for their wants, in administering medicine, and making them as comfortable as possible. We can not see this trying journey come to an end without giving you some expression of admiration for your conduct and our hope that your devotion will meet with fitting reward."

"Let us pause to pay our tribute also to the heroic woman who made every personal sacrifice, and threw added luster upon her profession, in thus making good, so far as lay in her power, the incapacity of the Government."

The New York *Sun* says of a later case:

"The *Concho*, a transport for sick and wounded, left Santiago nearly thirty days after General Shafter's mournful appeal for

SAFE.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

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hospital supplies. Shafter's despatch was dated July 1. The *Concho* reached New York, a veritable ship of horrors, on July's last day.

"Nearly a month, therefore, had elapsed between the shocking information that our splendidly gallant army had gone into action without having with it the necessities for the wounded which any normal military prudence could have foreseen, but which General Shafter's own despatch showed had never accompanied the expedition, and the sailing of a transport to bring a band of invalids from Santiago home. There had been time enough to get to Santiago all the doctors, nurses, medicines, and food in the country. Yet a transport left there without the facilities for giving its passengers decent care and sustenance, and this, too, right upon the heels of another horror ship, the *Seneca!*

"Can not the criminal be found and be brought to justice? There must be more than one man to-day enjoying the emoluments of United States employment, who for the good of the country should discover that his health will not permit him longer to remain in service."

Surgeon-General Sternberg investigated the first cases and told reporters that some of the trouble was probably due to the lack of experience of the two surgeons on the *Seneca*, who were not regular army surgeons, but were a part of the force called contract surgeons added at the outbreak of hostilities. He is reported as saying, further, that the Red Cross was not wanted at the front; that it is no place for women. On August 3, Secretary Alger made the following statement:

"At the time they [the *Concho* and *Seneca*] left Santiago the general desire of convalescents to come home doubtless overcrowded both ships. From the beginning of the Santiago campaign until within a few days the terrible conditions of that coast, where our ships had no shelter and always with a high surf, made the landing of troops, supplies, ammunition, artillery, and medical stores difficult, and there is no doubt much inconvenience and suffering were thereby caused that were unavoidable. The lighters that went with General Shafter's fleet were lost on the way. Two tows of lighters were subsequently sent, which were also lost, and it was impossible to get supplies ashore except with the boats from the ships and those supplied by the navy. Later on a lighter was furnished by the navy, which was the only one there for many days. On account of the great number of sick and wounded, which was in excess of what had been anticipated, there was, no doubt, much privation and suffering, especially among the sick at Santiago.

"The captains of the *Seneca* and the *Concho* did not report to General Shafter nor to Quartermaster Humphrey that they needed water. Had they done so, of course it would have been provided. Then also a large number of civilians rushed aboard to get away, and they occupied many staterooms that should have been given over to the soldiers. No recurrence of such conditions will be possible hereafter, and no one regrets more than the Secretary of War that anything of the kind should have happened. The general commanding the army, the surgeon-general, and the quartermaster and commissary departments have done the best they could, but unforeseen circumstances, named above, prevented the conveniences being provided that otherwise would have been furnished."

Secretary Alger also sent instructions to General Shafter and General Miles regarding transportation of sick and wounded hereafter.

The press finds cause for further criticism of unmilitary conduct of affairs in the publication of part of a letter regarding conditions at Santiago, written by Colonel Roosevelt to the Secretary of War. Secretary Alger has given to the press the following portion of the letter:

"'SANTIAGO, July 23, 1898.—MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing with the knowledge and approval of General Wheeler. We earnestly hope that you will send most of the regulars, and at any rate the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are as good as any regulars, and three times as good as any state troops, to Porto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in this division; if those who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Porto Rico, in this cavalry division, close to 4,000 men, who would be worth, easily, any 10,000 National Guards, armed with black-powder Springfields or other archaic weapons. . . . Very respectfully, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'

"The following reply was cabled to Colonel Roosevelt to-day [August 4]:

"'Your letter of the 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army, and the Rough Riders have done well, but I suggest that unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your victory, you make no invidious comparisons. The Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful.

"'R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*'"

Unsanitary conditions at various camps in the United States have also caused criticism in many quarters, particularly since typhoid fever appeared at Camp Alger, near Washington, and at the Jacksonville camp. The department has ordered a change from the former. The report that the Southern camps would be abandoned generally for more healthy locations in the North leads a number of Southern papers to say severe things. The Charleston *News and Courier* quotes the charges of the Greenville *News* that in moving troops from camps to embark for Porto Rico, for instance, railroad routes hundreds of miles roundabout, instead of more direct lines, were favored by the department. *The News and Courier* says:

"What is plainly necessary is to change the sanitary conduct of the camps, not their location, and if the Secretary shall persist in removing them out of the South on any such grounds as he offers for his action, the whole matter of their conduct, from first to last, including the movement of the troops from them to the front by circuitous routes, should be made the subject of a thorough investigation as soon as Congress convenes."

The Nashville *American* says:

"The truth is, the war office has been badly 'taken in' more than once in selecting camps. Whether it was because of a disposition to oblige friends of the Administration, or because of its ignorance of localities, we do not know, but without a doubt camp-grounds have been selected that are so bad that the officers choosing them ought to be court-martialed for unfitness to hold commissions. But it is not necessary to repair this blunder by another which will be hurtful to the whole South. Let justice be done us, and great sums of money be saved, by choosing healthy camping-grounds in the States where our troops are now stationed in large bodies."

"THE OLD WORLD IN THE NEW."

THE old world has at last come into the new. The history of the East has become the concern of the West, and the West, with its gigantic power and will, is beginning to exploit the East. The entire world is becoming self-conscious, and history-making shifts from the waves of the Mediterranean to the white horses of the Atlantic, then to the yellow steeds of the Pacific.

Such, in summary, is the theme of an able article by Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler entitled "The Old World in the New" (*Atlantic Monthly*, August).

Professor Wheeler, after tracing the history-making sources of the world up to the present, showing that the greater part of the history of the world had its mainsprings around the Mediterranean Sea, points out how rapidly the scene of history-making is shifting to the Yellow Sea. Says he:

"A class of questions has arisen, overwhelming, in the magnitude of the issues they involve, all the great questions of earlier days, and none of them admits solution in terms of the Mediterranean; none of them concerns the Mediterranean, or its peoples, or its history. That which the silent course of events has long been preparing, now in the fulness of time is come. Almost without a sign of warning we are transferred from the history of the nearer world to the history of the great world, and to that history the life and the interests of the great dominant peoples of the earth will hereafter belong.

"To no people is the transition of more profound and fundamental importance than to the people of the United States. It involves for them nothing less than a rethinking of the entire problem of national purpose, destiny, and duty.

"The old history, which we have called the history of the nearer

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world, dealt with the antagonisms and the blending of its two component factors, occidentalism and orientalism; the new history will record the process of assimilation which follows the uniting of the two halves of the whole world. There can be no question as to which of the two will conquer and control, according to the external forms of conquest; but it is idle for us, in the light of historical experience, to imagine that the blending is to mean nothing more than the absorption of the East by the West—nothing more than the exploitation of China and India by the greed and power, or even the enlightenment, of Western nations. Rome conquered Greece, but was conquered by its art, its manners, and its thought. Europe, in the form of Greece, and then of Rome, subjugated Asia; but Asiatic wealth and luxury reshaped European life, and Europe has its religion from the conquered people. We may easily underestimate the solidity of these civilizations we confront, and the permanence of their forms of life and of their molds of thought. The economic conditions, the political ideas, and the fundamental religious and philosophic thought of our world can not and will not escape, in the great leveling that is to come, the most far-reaching and momentous transformation. England has touched yet only the surface of India, merely the hem of the garment; but her commerce, the equipment of her life, her governmental mechanism and ideals, have already been radically influenced, and the marvelous effect which acquaintance with Hindu thought is exercising upon men's fundamental thought of the world has spread far beyond the circles of the learned and of the faddists, and, I am persuaded, can be estimated in its profound importance only by the historians of later days.

"Both India and China embody types of life and forms of thought which, strange and incomprehensible as they may be to us, have been shapen and polished in the mills of a human experience representing in composite the experience of more human souls than have elsewhere share a common life.

"India is the land of the vast and the boundless, the true motherland of the romantic. Endlessly prolific, she sets no restraint on the imagination. So India lacks that which was to the Greek, as the representative occidental, the supremest virtue, temperate control—'naught to excess.' The timid, redundant forms of her art, as of her literature and her theogony, attest the absence of that sense of due economy and fitness which made the creations of the Greek eternal models of restraint and harmony. To the aggressive occidental, time is the opportunity of action, time is money; for the Hindu, there were no days or years, and hence no history.

"The occidental is a pluralist; personalities, individual psyches, are for him the starting-points, the prime factors of the universe; to enforce personality and make it effective is the mission of life. The Hindu is a monist; the world-all is the starting-point; personality is an aberration from it; to bring this personality back to rest, absorbed into accord with the world-all, is the toil and mission of life. Knowledge is the recipe of salvation; ignorance is the sin.

"China is another cosmos. It is preeminently the land of the practical. Its world is the established social order of men fixed in forms and conventions, whose authority is absolute, as their reasons are past finding out. Life is a drama. Men merely play parts. The 'look-see' (appearance) and the 'make-see' (delusive persuasion) constitute the substance of life. The starting-point and whole of things is neither the world-all nor the individual soul, but the stage and scenery and plot into which the individual must fit the action of his part, and within which take his *rôle*. There is no truth, no real.

"With the Greek it is intemperance or 'slopping over' which is the sin, with the Hindu ignorance, with the Chinaman innovation. The purpose of education is, for the Greek, to give personality its maximum of effectiveness; for the Hindu, to endow it with a knowledge that shall reveal the hindrances to union with the world-all; for the Chinaman, to force the individuality, like a Chinese girl's foot into a shoe, into the fixed *rôle* or craft it must use in this present life. The Greek education is frankly the liberal education; the Chinese, frankly professional and technical."

"China has perhaps one fourth the population of the globe, but no one suspects it of schemes of imperial conquest. The 'yellow danger' menacing the world comes not from the thrifty tradesmen and peasants of China. China is a nation without a fist. Its people are lacking in any idea or motive around which could be assembled the sentiments of patriotism. Devotion to the honoring of ancestors and solicitude for private gain are the two sentiments of a people who constitute, not a nation nor a state, but a scheme of living.

"The new history is to be concerned, then, with the assimilation of these two strange and mutually diverse elements of the farther world to the substance of the nearer world—just as the old-world history involved an assimilation of West and East. With the parallel goes also a contrast. The old history centered about an inland sea. All its issues had their ultimate home by the Mediterranean. In the new history the world is turned wrong side out. The outer ocean is the agora. Power is estimated in terms of navies rather than of armies. Coal is king, and coaling-stations mark the ends of empire as the Roman military roads did of old. The pattern of the world has been turned inside out. The old world, like an ancient house, was built toward the inside and its colonnaded court; the new is built toward the outside, with windows and veranda."

Professor Wheeler says this smaller Mediterranean world involved the constant query, Who should be the leader of the Occident, Greece, Rome, France, Germany, England, Russia? The new asks, Who shall hold the empire and lead the civilization of the world; shall it be the Slav, the Teuton, or the Latin?

Professor Wheeler thinks that France, altho aggressive, is in every way unsuited for the task. She lacks that prolificness that all master-world races must have. He proceeds:

"A colder-blooded people than any of the Latin race will win the contest in these days or organization and calculation and mechanism and coal. The German is patient enough and practical enough. He is like his Anglo-Saxon brother by nature, a stout champion of individual freedom, but he lacks something his brother possesses. This something is note asy to describe, but the lack of it allows him to tolerate the yoke of Cæsarism, imported from the Latin world; gives him ready adaptability to the institutions of other peoples, so that he is quickly absorbed; and most characteristic of all, forbids his appreciation of a game like football."

The spirit that has made the Englishman enjoy this truly Anglo-Saxon sport has made him a master race. Up to this year, England has managed to bar Russia from an iceless sea. But this can no longer be said and now Professor Wheeler sees the two giant races pitted in the list for this great goal, and he asks where is America's place. He tells us that Russia has always taken advantage of all of our differences with England. But the Slav stands for government from above and without; the Anglo-Saxon for government that is derived from the governed, and there can be no doubt of our sympathy.

America could have no interest in the Mediterranean world, and she avoided all entangling alliances with it, but in the greater world that is just now beginning she is most vitally interested. The moment she interfered in Cuba, she became involved in this greater world problem, and that moment the Anglo-Saxon race was by mutual interests united and the world contest between Saxon and Slav simplified.

Professor Wheeler then concludes in the following words:

"While, then, we may well be called upon now to readjust our conception of national purpose and duty to the new order and our new position, we dare not be false to ourselves or our past. Our charter and creed we must interpret, if no longer in the letter, then all the more scrupulously in the spirit. However the letter and the form may fade and vanish away, there are some things that must needs abide. A nation proclaiming government of the people and for the people can not impose on conquered peoples a foreign sway, or one that finds its supreme motive in the benefits accruing to others than the governed. We must stand as we were founded, a nation that draws diverse interests and diverse communities into peaceful cooperation under recognition of the rights of the individual man, and the self-government of peoples and states.

"Conquest and empire, and all that belongs thereto both of method and of idea, are utterly abhorrent to the theory of those institutions through which America has aspired to enlighten the world, and utterly foreign to the structure our fathers reared out of their stony griefs and cemented with their faith.

"It is character that counts in nations as in individuals. Only in loyalty to the old can we serve the new; only in understanding of the past can we interpret and use the present; for history is not made, but unfolded, and the old world entire is ever present in the new."

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EFFECT OF CONQUEST UPON CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

WHILE the powers of Congress over new territory acquired by the United States are unrestrained by the Constitution, so far as form of government and political rights are concerned (see Judge Morrow's decision quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST July 2), the editor of *The American Law Review* points out that the Constitution does limit and prescribe Congressional power over civil rights in acquired territory. In the Dartmouth College decision, says *The Review*, it was held that a charter granted by the King of Great Britain remained operative after the War of Independence separated us from England, and later the same court was cited to the broader principle that the Revolution did not operate to destroy civil rights existing in individuals. *The Review* proceeds:

"Unquestionably, under the doctrine of the Dartmouth College case, the charter of a corporation, lay or eleemosynary, civil or religious, granted by the King or Government of Spain, to Spanish subjects in any of her dependencies conquered by us, would be protected from invasion and spoliation by any state government which might be erected within that territory. In fact, it is a principle of public law, nowhere better settled nor more fully recognized than by the judiciary of the United States, that revolutions and changes of government operate merely to change the external relations of the inhabitants of a particular territory, changing in some instances their allegiance from one sovereign to another—but do not operate to change their domestic laws or their internal relations. A considerable collection of judicial authority upon this question, as it grew out of the American Revolution establishing the independence of the colonies from the crown of Great Britain, will be found in early cases in the Supreme Court of the United States; and later authority will be found in cases which grew out of the Mexican war and the cession of California, the war of the rebellion and the setting up and subsequent overthrow of the government called the Confederate States of America. The Revolution was merely deemed to have had the effect of devolving upon each State, which previously existed as a colony, all the powers of Parliament and the prerogative powers of the king. Under the doctrine of these cases, if the Philippine insurgents under Aguinaldo should succeed in establishing their independence, and if that independence should be acknowledged by Spain, by the United States, and by other powers, any legislature created by them would be deemed to have succeeded to all the powers, within the Philippine Islands, previously possessed by the crown and legislature of Spain. On the other hand, if the United States should complete the conquest of those islands, it would succeed to those powers; and, unquestionably, in the exercise of those powers Congress would be restrained by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Except in so far as it is restrained by that instrument, the powers of the Congress of the United States over the conquered territory would be plenary (Endleman *v.* United States, 86 Fed. Rep., 456). In the case just cited, the United States court of appeals for the ninth circuit, in a learned opinion by Mr. Circuit Judge Morrow, held that the territories of the United States are creatures of the Constitution and subject to the plenary control of Congress; but we do not understand the doctrine to be that, in dealing with the territories, Congress can act in contravention of the Constitution, in so far as that instrument guarantees individual rights not of a political character, any more than it could so act when dealing with any other matter. . . . Thus, in one case, the court, speaking through Mr. Justice Mathews, said: 'The people of the United States, as sovereign owners of the national territories, have supreme power over them and their inhabitants. In the exercise of this sovereign dominion, they are represented by the Government of the United States, to whom all the powers of government over that subject have been delegated, *subject only to such restrictions as expressed in the Constitution, or are necessarily implied from its terms*' (Murphy *v.* Ramsay, 114 U. S., 15, 44). In another case the court, speaking through Mr. Chief Justice Waite, said: 'The organic law of a territory takes the place of a constitution as the fundamental law of the local government. It is obligatory on and binds the territorial authorities; but Congress is supreme, and, for the purposes of this department of its governmental authority, has all the powers of the people of the United States *except such as have been expressly or by implication reserved in the prohibitions of the Constitution*' (Nat. Bank *v.* County of Yankton, 101 U. S., 129, 133). On the contrary, we say that the instant the flag of the United States extends over conquered territory, the egis of the Constitution of the United States is thrown around its inhabitants, tho they may not be able to enjoy the full protection of that instrument until the establishment of a settled civil government. Under that Constitution Congress could not in Alaska, nor in Porto Rico, nor in the Philippines, enact any law creating a religious establishment, nor prohibiting the free exercise of religion. Nor could it, in the face of the Fifth Amendment, confiscate its property there existing, tho it might dissolve religious corporations committing crimes against society, as was done in the case of the Mormon Church (Mormon Church *v.* United States, 136 U. S., 1, 56–57). As the result of our war with Mexico, in 1846 and 1847, we acquired by conquest and treaty from that country a vast territory in which the institutions of the Roman Catholic Church had been established as fully as they have been in the Spanish West Indies and the Philippines. We did nothing to impair, in the slightest degree, the rights of those religious establishments—such rights as had been left them by a confiscation made by the Mexican Government prior to our acquisition of that territory. There has never been, so far as we know, the slightest complaint on the part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in those countries that their religious institutions have not enjoyed the same freedom and the same equal protection at the hands of the law which have been extended to Protestant institutions."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE individual who requires the most looking after is the man behind the vote.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

IT will be unfortunate for General Miles if he has to encounter a strongly entrenched armistice.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

GENERAL LEE was fortunate in getting his share of the glory before competition became so violent.—*The Star, Washington.*

WE expect to hear any minute that Ponce is working for a number of next year's big conventions.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

IF other ships can't be spared, we would suggest that Lieutenant Wainwright, with the *Gloucester*, be sent to menace the coasts of Spain.—*The News, Detroit.*

ANXIOUS.—"Yes, sir, the sooner the war is ended the sooner we can get back to work."

"May I ask your business?"

"I am a pension attorney, sir."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Is it a real dove?—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

TOLSTOÏ AND THE RUSSIAN CENSORS.

TOLSTOÏ has again suffered severely at the hands of the Russian censors. His latest book, "What is Art?" (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 19, May 7, May 28, and July 16) has just appeared in the English translation. The author, in the preface to the American edition, tells how the censors mutilated the book on its appearance in Russia.

This is not an unusual event in Tolstoï's literary experience, for most of his fiction has been severely censored in Russia and all his religious books have been burnt; but his vigorous protest in the present instance is an interesting departure from his usual apparent resignation to the fate of Russian writers.

We quote from the preface:

"This book of mine, 'What is Art?' appears now for the first time in its true form. More than one edition has already been issued in Russia, but in each case it has been so mutilated by the 'censor' that I request all who are interested in my views on art only to judge of them by the work in its present shape. The causes which led to the publication of this book—with my name attached to it—in a mutilated form, were the following: In accordance with a decision I arrived at long ago—not to submit my writings to the 'censorship' (which I consider to be an immoral and irrational institution), but to print them only in the shape in which they were written—I intended not to attempt to print this work in Russia. However, my good acquaintance, Professor Grote, editor of a Moscow psychological magazine, having heard of the contents of my work, asked me to print it in his magazine, and promised me that he would get the book through the 'censor's' office unmutilated if I would but agree to a few very unimportant alterations, merely toning down certain expressions. I was weak enough to agree to this, and it has resulted in a book appearing, under my name, from which not only have some essential thoughts been excluded, but into which the thoughts of other men—even thoughts utterly opposed to my own convictions—have been introduced.

"The thing occurred in this way: First, Grote softened my expressions, and in some cases weakened them. For instance, he replaced the words: *always* by *sometimes*, *all* by *some*, *church* religion by *Roman Catholic* religion, "*Mother of God*" by *Madonna*, *patriotism* by *pseudo-patriotism*, *palaces* by *palatii*,* etc., and I did not consider it necessary to protest. But when the book was already in type, the censor required that whole sentences should be altered, and that instead of what I said about the evil of landed property, a remark should be substituted upon the evils of landless proletariat.† I agreed to this also and to some further alterations. It seemed not worth while to upset the whole affair for the sake of one sentence, and when one alteration had been agreed to it seemed not worth while to protest against a second and a third. So, little by little, expressions crept into the book which altered the sense, and attributed things to me that I could not have wished to say. So that by the time the book was printed it had been deprived of some part of its integrity and sincerity. But there was consolation in the thought that the book, even in this form, if it contains something that is good, would be of use to Russian readers whom it would otherwise not have reached. Things, however, turned out otherwise. *Nous comptions sans notre hôte* (We reckon without our host). After the legal term of four days had already elapsed, the book was seized, and, on instructions received from St. Petersburg, it was handed over to the 'spiritual censor.' Then Grote declined all further participation in the affair, and the 'spiritual censor' proceeded to do what he would with the book. The 'spiritual censor' is one of the most ignorant, venal, stupid, and despotic institutions in Russia. Books which disagree in any way with the recognized state religion of Russia, if once it gets hold of them, are almost always totally suppressed and burnt; which is what happened to all my religious works when attempts were made to print them in Russia. Probably a similar fate would have overtaken this work also, had not the editors of the magazine employed all means to save it. The result of their efforts was that the 'spiritual censor,' a priest who probably understands art, and is interested in art as much as I understand or am interested in church services, but who gets a good salary for destroying whatever is likely to displease his superiors, struck out all that seemed to him to endanger his position, and substituted his thoughts for mine whenever he considered it necessary to do so. For instance, where I speak of Christ going to the cross for the sake of the truth He professed, the 'censor' substituted a statement that Christ died for mankind, *i.e.*, he attributed to me an assertion of the dogma of the Redemption which I consider to be one of the most untrue and harmful of church dogmas. After correcting the book in this way, the 'spiritual censor' allowed it to be printed.

"To protest in Russia is impossible, no newspaper would publish such a protest, and to withdraw my book from the magazine and place the editor in an awkward position with the public was also not possible.

"So the matter has remained. A book has appeared under my name containing thoughts which are attributed to me which are not mine.

"I was persuaded to give my article to a Russian magazine, in order that my thoughts, which may be useful, should become the possession of Russian readers; and the result has been that my name is affixed to a work from which it might be assumed that I quite arbitrarily assert things contrary to the general opinion, without adducing my reasons; that I only consider false patriotism bad, but patriotism in general a very good feeling; that I merely deny the absurdities of the Roman Catholic Church and disbelieve in the Madonna, but that I believe in the Orthodox Eastern faith and in the 'Mother of God'; that I consider all the writings collected in the Bible to be holy books, and see the chief importance of Christ's life in the Redemption of mankind by his death.

"I have narrated all this in such detail because it strikingly illustrates the indubitable truth that all compromise with institutions with which your conscience disapproves—compromises which are usually made for the sake of the general good—instead of producing the good you expected, inevitably lead you not only to acknowledge the institution you disapprove of, but also to participate in the evil that institution produces.

"I am glad to be able by this statement at least to do something to correct the error into which I was led by my compromise.

"I have also to mention that, besides reinstating the parts excluded by the censor from the Russian editions, other corrections and additions of importance have been made in this edition."

*Tolstoï's remarks on church religion were reworded so as to seem to relate only to the Western church, and his disapproval of luxurious life was made to apply not, say, to Queen Victoria or Nicholas II., but to the Cæsars or the Pharaohs.—TRANSLATOR.

†The Russian peasant is usually a member of a village commune, and has therefore a right to a share in the land belonging to the village. Tolstoï disapproves of the order of society which allows less land for the support of a whole village full of people than is sometimes owned by a single landed proprietor. The "censor" will not allow disapproval of this state of things to be expressed, but is prepared to admit that the laws and customs, say of England—where a yet more extreme form of landed property exists, and the men who actually labor on the land usually possess none of it—deserve criticism.—TRANSLATOR.

A New Mulatto Story-Writer.—When one comes to think of it, the social position of the mulatto in American life, who taboos the full-blooded negro as an inferior and is himself tabooed by the whites, furnishes ample dramatic material for one who understands the case thoroughly. Such an one seems to be manifest in Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, a lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, who, a mulatto himself, has taken to depicting life from this point of view. A story by him in the July *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "The Wife of His Youth," leads *The Bookman* to comment as follows:

"Mr. Chesnutt has a firmer grasp than any preceding author has shown in handling the delicate relations between the white man and the negro from the point of view of the mingling of the races. Perhaps the most tragic situation in fiction that has ever been conceived in this country is that in which a mulatto finds himself with all the qualities of the white race in a position where he must suffer from the disadvantages of the colored race. Mr. Chestnutt has for several years treated this subject in a capable

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and artistic manner, and has proved himself not only the most cultivated but also the most philosophical story-writer that his race has as yet produced; for, strange to relate, he is himself a colored man of very light complexion. Born in North Carolina, he made a career for himself in his native State as a teacher and a man of enterprise, and he won the high respect of the community by his integrity of character. He is also a scholar of no mean attainments. . . . . .

"We understand that he is now giving more of his time to literary work, and that one of these days we may look for a novel from him in which his philosophical grasp, his imaginative power, and literary skill may combine to give us an expression of the life of his people not yet realized by any writer either white or colored in the States. Mr. Chesnutt is a man still in middle life, of a quiet, tranquil temperament, ambitious, industrious, and successful. There is no reason why great things should not be expected of him."

A MEMORIAL WINDOW TO EDWIN BOOTH.

THE only church in the world, so it is said, that has a window dedicated to the memory of an actor is the Church of the Transfiguration (Protestant Episcopal), of New York City, popularly called "the little church around the corner." There, on

MR. LA FARGE'S BOOTH MEMORIAL WINDOW.

June 24, Joseph Jefferson unveiled a memorial window to Edwin Booth, designed by La Farge.

In its monthly issue (August) *The Critic* gives a description (with accompanying cut) of the window as follows:

"It shows an actor seated on a stone bench beneath a tree, in the branches of which hangs a fold of violet drapery. This drapery, with the dark-blue sky behind it, makes an admirable background for the figure, which is robed in green and red. The ample folds of the deep-red mantle fall about its shoulders and are drawn over the knee. The painting of the head and hands is uncommonly successful as to tone and value, the general tendency in stained-glass being to make the painted parts too light to accord well with the rich tones of the modern glass. The figure and its accessories as a whole produce an effect of beauty and mellowness but faintly conveyed by black-and-white reproduction.

"The base of the window is marked by rich classic ornamentation surrounding a tablet which bears an appropriate inscription from Shakespeare. And below are inscribed the lines:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
IN LOVING MEMORY OF
EDWIN BOOTH
THIS WINDOW HAS BEEN PLACED HERE BY THE PLAYERS, 1898.

The figure in the window is not that of Edwin Booth, but is one which Mr. La Farge, in 1882, in illustrating Browning's poems, made to represent "Dramatis Personæ." In a letter to *The Evening Post* (New York) Mr. La Farge has thus explained his conception:

"I had wished, and the committee with me, that our memorial might be specially an actor's memorial, suitable, of course, to a church. The desire to represent Mr. Booth we put aside. I preferred a treatment or choice of subject which might bring up or bring in association the ideas of a life beyond the grave; and I thought I had found this solution by the representation of an actor looking at his mask. The subject had the advantage of being a classical one, and of recalling the religious meaning connected with the mask—the person, as Jeremy Taylor calls it. You know, of course, that our word 'person,' as shown by this reference, means a mask—the part we play on this stage—our character—the station in life to which it has pleased God to call us. A celebrated actor himself has repeated the commonplace statement that all the world's a stage.

"I placed behind my actor, attired in Græco-Roman costume, the curtain or the veil behind which we retire; and in the architectural framework behind him I tried again to recall the association of the stage with religion by a little altar. The stage, as you know, in all lands, was first connected with mysteries, and the name for the early medieval acting is again mystery. . . .

"In the base of the window, as at first designed, I had placed an ornamental grouping of the emblems which connect the Greek stage with the Greek religious mysteries—the veil, the emblematic foliage, the sacred table and vessels, and the mask which represented again the life in this world over which we have only a partial control. The committee, however, decided that they would devote the entire lower part of the window to the quotation from 'Hamlet' which runs:

> As one, in suffering all, that suffers nothing,
> A man that fortune's buffets and rewards
> Hast ta'en with equal thanks.
>
> (Hamlet iii. 2.)

"This quotation had been used by Mr. Booth in a letter to a friend, in which he spoke of a desire of having it placed upon his tomb."

MAETERLINCK'S IDEA OF A "STATIC THEATER."

AS the stage is at present in a poor way everywhere with the single exception of France, as artistic plays are extremely rare and the public taste can no longer be satisfied with crude productions, attention is being directed to the solution proposed by Maurice Maeterlinck, the so-called "Belgian Shakespeare," whose "Pelléas et Mélisande," a mystical play, has lately been presented in London with much success by Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The Belgian dramatist advocates a novel departure in the world of drama. He wants a static theater as contradistinguished from the present acting theater. He explains

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his idea in an essay contained in the latest edition of his works, and a writer in *The Humanitarian*, London, quotes from it at some length.

After saying that a static theater is one which abolishes the "unity of action" (just as the unities of time and place have long since been abandoned in the drama), Maeterlinck argues that "action" can easily be dispensed with, especially as it does not truly mirror life. Life is a drama where prologue and catastrophe alike are often wanting, and tragedy is an element not to be found within limited special events. The dramatist continues:

"Are there not elements of deeper gravity and stability in happiness, in a single moment of repose, than in the whirlwind of passion? Is it not then that we at last behold the march of time—aye, and of many another on-stealing besides, more secret still—is it not then that the hours rush forward? Are not deeper chords set vibrating by all these things than by the dagger-stroke of the conventional drama? Is it not at the very moment when a man believes himself secure from bodily death that the strange and silent tragedy of the being and the immensities does indeed raise its curtain on the stage? Is it while I flee from a naked sword that my existence touches its most interesting point? Is life always at its sublimest in a kiss? Are there not other moments when one hears purer voices that do not fade away so soon? Does the soul flower only in nights of storm? . . . It is only the life of violence, the life of bygone days, that is perceived by nearly all our tragic writers; and truly may one say that anachronism dominates the stage and that dramatic art dates back as many years as the art of sculpture."

Maeterlinck claims that the highest Greek tragedies were examples of "static drama," which show "action in character" rather than "character in action." Most of the tragedies of Æschylus are utterly without movement, in the modern sense. The dramatist proceeds:

"In most cases, indeed, you will find that psychological action —infinitely loftier in itself than mere material action—has been suppressed, or at least vastly diminished, in a truly marvelous fashion, with the result that the interest centers solely and entirely in the individual, face to face with the universe. Here we are no longer with the barbarians, nor is man now fretting himself in the midst of elementary passions, as tho, forsooth, these were the only things worthy of note; he is at rest, and we have time to observe him. It is no longer a violent, exceptional moment of life that passes before our eyes—it is life itself. Thousands and thousands of laws there are, mightier and more venerable than those of passion; but, in common with all that is endowed with resistless force, these laws are silent and discreet and slow-moving; and hence it is only in the twilight that they can be seen and heard, in the meditation that comes to us at the tranquil moments of life."

The Humanitarian writer, Mr. T. S. Knowlson, is disposed to agree with the Belgian reformer, whom, however, he charges with some practical inconsistency. He says:

"With Maeterlinck as his own expositor there can be no doubt about the nature of the static theater. But is he consistent with his theory? Let us see. In 'La Princesse Maleine,' a brute of a woman in a fit of jealousy strangles (on the stage, too) a poor girl whose chief crime is that she loved too fervently and simply. More than that: the king himself witnesses this brutality. Such an atrocity, to the accompaniment of lightning and thunder, produces a feeling of horror which we do not associate with the static theater. The truth is, Maeterlinck is here flagrantly at issue with himself. Later plays, however, display a growing consistency. 'Pelléas et Mélisande' has both passion and gentleness, but even here we close with the orthodox murder and suicide. Of 'Aglavaine et Selysette' some one has said that only the disciple of love could teach more about love. This may be true or not, but as a drama it comes nearest, with possibly one exception, to the demands of the static theater. There is no plot: 'a few talks and a suicide' sum up all the action there is. Of psychological action there is an abundance: we feel the transit of passion from soul to soul; emotions develop with exciting rapidity; and there is the subtle tremor of an approaching nemesis.

"One thing is certain: Maeterlinck is bold enough to be true to himself. He is a mystic, and would permeate modern drama with his sense of infinity, mystery, and fate. I suspect he is a believer in reincarnation, and that one feature in his conception of life is the working of the law of Karma. That is a doctrine which lends itself to mysterious tragedy. And it is in keeping with the age. A wave of mysticism is passing over us. We are becoming confirmed psychologists. Life is varied, and the world is full of activity, but our interests are being more and more centered in the inner life. . . . . .

"Some say that the drama as an art form is dead, having been killed by the burden of its own conventions; and that the novel has taken its place. However that may be, there is no denying the fact that life is changing fast, and sooner or later it will demand a new drama. Character is being driven inward. We have no longer the abandon, the picturesque quality, and the expressiveness of those ages which gave birth to great dramas. Intrigue, passion, plunder, war, and chivalry—these things are left to us in comparative feebleness—happily—in contrast with the days of Elizabeth, when the Queen could strike her courtiers in the face, causing Essex on one occasion to draw his sword and swear he would not endure such treatment."

It appears that leading English critics have expressed sympathy with the static drama. Thus Mr. Walkley has declared it "a seductive dream by contrast with the reality." It is pointed out, however, that the static or quietest psychological drama requires greater talent and knowledge of human nature than the play of action and movement.

WHY AMERICA HAS NO GREAT NATIONAL LITERATURE.

MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE admits that such a literature has not yet come to pass in this country, and he, as many others have done, finds the reason for it in our lack of national unity, in the racial and sectional diversities that still exist here. When American life has become a unit in its moral and spiritual aspiration, he says (in an address in Cooper Union, published in *Werner's Magazine* for June), when local pride is swallowed up in national pride, the American soil will be ready to produce the great art, the great book. Until then, no one can speak for America as Homer spoke for Greece, Shakespeare for England, Dante for Italy.

But that time, Mr. Mabie thinks, is close at hand. The signs of its coming are seen, not in great but in small ways. There is an enlargement of interest, a growing recognition that in every part of the country wherever a man lives, a woman suffers, a child dies, there is the material of which great writing is made. We are doing, too, the best we have ever done in history. But the most promising sign of all is in our fiction, and especially in our short stories. Never has the short story been written with such consummate skill and fidelity as to-day. Hardly a section of the country has escaped the most genuine and sincere portraiture by means of it. Every section is being lifted up by the hand of art into the sight of the whole country.

Mr. Mabie denies the charge of many of our foreign critics, that we are a nation of materialists. A materialist is a man who is satisfied with his material condition; and was there ever an American who, when he had acquired a fortune, was satisfied? There are a great many people who do not know why they are dissatisfied; but they are dissatisfied because they have not what their soul craves. Is there any other country in the world where so many men and women are dissatisfied with the condition of other men and women? Is there any other country in the world where so many men and women are unhappy because so many other men and women are uncomfortable, and they can not help them? All this is practical idealism. Our idealism is latent, it has not yet taken the form of art; but it has taken the form of practical influence. We have always carried the light of our idealism, but it has been under our coats, and men have not seen it.

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These are the signs of the coming great national literature; but Mr. Mabie returns to the assertion that it has not yet come. We are an idealistic nation, but there is lack of unity in our idealism, and because of this our literature can not be compared with that of England, France, or Russia. Says Mr. Mabie:

"Here is the American long story as we know it in our time; beautiful, refined, delicate; everything in it that culture and aspiration and keen observation of society and command of the resources of writing; everything in it that these qualities can put into it; but yet, compare any American long story of the last twenty-five years with 'Adam Bede' or with 'The Mill on the Floss,' or with that admirable story of Thomas Hardy's—'Tess,' or that admirable story of Tolstoï's—'Anna Karenina,' with 'Crime and Punishment' by Dostoyevsky. Tell me why it is you can read the American long story with delight, but when you have 'Anna Karenina' before you or 'Crime and Punishment,' you can not put out the light until it burns itself out. How is it that when you read 'Tess,' it seems as if the smell of the soil was in your nostrils! It seems in 'Tess' and in 'Adam Bede' as if you were touching hand to hand, heart to heart, with the deepest tragedies of human life. It seems as if you were going down into the very hell of human retribution. Can you think of any American long story that has clutched your heart as those stories have clutched it? Can you think of any American story like 'Master and Man' of Tolstoï, which is a masterpiece in its very brevity?

"There is some depth which we have not touched yet in our art of writing. There is something beneath us into which our roots have not yet sunk down."

THE PAINTER OF "YANKEE DOODLE."

ONE of the most familiar pictures to Americans and one that has done as much as any other to kindle patriotism is "Yankee Doodle" or "The Spirit of '76." This picture was first seen in the art department of the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, and provoked the praise of the whole nation and of foreign critics as well. The artist who painted this picture was Archibald M. Willard, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Success for July gives an interesting sketch of Mr. Willard and the genesis of his painting. Mr. Willard had made his reputation as a humorous artist before his genius began to embody itself in serious expression. He was fortunate in having as a friend Mr. Jos. F. Ryder, a photographer of Cleveland, who had a keen artistic instinct. Mr. Ryder greatly encouraged him by helping him to sell many of his humorous and patriotic sketches to old soldiers throughout the West, and it was he who suggested "Yankee Doodle." The story, as *Success* gives it, runs as follows:

"The Centennial year was drawing near. Mr. Ryder suggested a picture which should embody 'The Spirit of '76,' and Willard set about making a humorous picture. How well he might have succeeded is shown in the picture, 'The Fourth of July Musicians,' which, however, he did not publish. He could not satisfy himself with any humorous picture of the old training days. He made sketch after sketch, to no purpose.

"From the first, he had singled out the musicians as the central figures, and had determined on three of them. His father was an old man, and had appeared in one form or another in a good many of his pictures, as in 'Pitching the Tune,' and had posed as one of the drummers. The other drummer was Harry Devereaux, a lad from a military academy. The fifer was a well-known character in Wellington, Hugh Mosher, a man of great artistic possibilities, whom Mr. Ryder often photographed in many attitudes.

"No Fourth of July in Wellington was complete without him, and no such picture could be.

"While Willard was at work, his father was taken sick, and, after a lingering illness, died. During his illness, caring for him much by night and day, Willard struggled to finish his picture.

"One day there came an inspiration. He had been working with noble models. He had a really noble theme. To make a merely humorous picture was unworthy his ambition. From the sublime to the ridiculous was easy; he would leap from the ridiculous to the sublime. He would change these rustic soldiers from the parade-ground to the battle-field, and make his picture one of noble patriotism.

"He made another sketch, and with wonderful effect. From this time the work became absorbing. He was at his masterpiece. The plan took shape in his mind, and transferred itself to canvas. In the background is the broken line that has been pressed back by the enemy. But in the foreground are three figures, father, son, and grandson, tho Mr. Willard did not think of this relation till the picture was nearly finished. These, with steady strides, are marching ahead. They are already at the foremost point that has been reached by the line—a point marked by a wounded man and a broken cannon. And listen! They are playing 'Yankee Doodle!' The old man's face might be kind elsewhere, but here it is like a flint. The strong fifer has his wounded head bound up, but blows a clear, high note. The lad who marches beside him has his face fixed on the old man's. They are marching alone to death or victory. Alone? No. Through the smoke the line is seen reforming. Hats are in the air. Their comrades have caught the tune and the courage which produced it, and are gathering to support them. One can look through their determined courage to an assured victory.

"Every one knows the effect of the picture. It electrified the country. It is on sale at every patriotic place where relics are vended to this day. The artist gave up his little studio in the quiet country town, and moved to the city, where he still lives. The poor boy, who had not even money to buy paints, had become one of the most noted artists in the land.

"Mr. Willard has painted many other pictures of note. Another patriotic scene, 'The Minute Man,' is pronounced, by many, a greater work than 'Yankee Doodle,' but that work touched the popular heart as no other picture has for decades, and to this day Mr. Willard is best known as 'the painter of "Yankee Doodle."'"

A Stevenson Fragment on Conscience.—Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson spent some of his time writing moral maxims and little sermons on conduct, which he left among his unpublished MSS. Mr. Sidney Colvin, who is now preparing for the press a biography of the novelist, will include these unpublished sayings and sermons in the volume. The London *Outlook* has been permitted to draw on them in advance, and from those it publishes we select the following:

"Never allow your mind to dwell on your own misconduct: that is ruin. The conscience has morbid sensibilities; it must be employed, but not indulged, like the imagination or the stomach.

"There is but one test of a good life: that the man shall continue to grow more difficult about his own behavior. That is to be good: there is no other virtue attainable. The virtues we admire in the saint and the hero are the fruits of a happy constitution. You, for your part, must not think you will ever be a good man, for these are born and not made. You will have your own reward if you keep on growing better than you were—how, do I say? if you do not keep on growing worse.

"You will always do wrong; you must try to get used to that, my son. It is a small matter to make a work about, when all the world is in the same case. I meant, when I was a young man, to write a great poem; and now I am cobbling little prose articles, and in excellent good spirits, I thank you. So, too, I meant to lead a life that should keep mounting from the first; and tho I have been repeatedly down again below sea-level, and am scarce higher than when I started, I am as keen as ever for that enterprise. Our business in this world is not to succeed, but to continue to fail in good spirits."

HAD Madame Bernhardt chosen to devote herself to literature, *The Home Journal* says, she would have been a great writer. Witness, for instance, the following letter of correction which she lately had occasion to send to the dramatic reporter of *Le Figaro:*

"LONDON, JULY 2.

"*My dear Friend:*

"I learn from you that I am going to Germany, I learn from you that I have the honor to know the sculptor Begas, I learn from you that the Emperor William takes an interest in my dramatic performances, as you yourself have learned all this from a Berlin newspaper. Learn, then, from me that I am not going to Germany, that I do not know the sculptor Begas, and that I shall never have, on any occasion, the honor to be presented to his majesty the Emperor William, King of Prussia.

"SARAH BERNHARDT."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE NEW ATMOSPHERIC GASES.

THE newly discovered gases of the atmosphere have already been mentioned in these columns. We now translate from *La Nature* (Paris, July 9) a brief account, by M. Henri de Parville, of the discovery of the whole group, together with some notes on their probable relation to the other constituents of the air and the possibility that still other elements may yet be discovered in it. That so many gaseous substances should have existed in the air we breathe, unknown to the most skilled chemists since the dawn of their science, is certainly wonderful, and the discovery and isolation of these substances—three of them within the last few months—constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in the history of scientific investigation. Says M. de Parville:

"This atmospheric air of ours is positively a boxful of surprises! Since Lavoisier's time, we have believed that the air is a mixture of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen; approximately 21 parts oxygen to 79 parts nitrogen. To this was added a little carbonic acid, some water-vapor, a little ozone, and a little nitrate of ammonia after a thunder-storm. Such was the classic composition of the atmosphere. So we were quite stupefied when in 1897 Lord Rayleigh demonstrated that an important element had been overlooked—argon. Argon was the cause of a great deal of discussion, but its existence was acknowledged to be certain. Since then we have said that the air is composed of oxygen, nitrogen, and argon.

"Scarcely four years have elapsed, and we are already forced to modify our recently acquired knowledge. Messrs. Ramsay and Travers have just discovered a new constituent of the air. And they have sent a specimen of it to M. Berthelot. This gas having gone unperceived up to our own epoch, M. Ramsay has baptised it with the significant name of 'krypton' (hidden). M. Berthelot has proposed a more harmonious name, 'eosium' [Greek *eos*, aurora], because the characteristic spectral ray of this gas is found also in the spectrum of the aurora borealis. How did Messrs. Ramsay and Travers get hold of this new gas? . . . It is well known that air is now liquefied easily under a pressure of 180 atmospheres and at a temperature of −191°. Mr. Ramsay devoted much of his time last winter to the slow distillation of liquid air. Because of the different boiling-points of the liquids entering into the composition of the liquefied air the most volatile liquids, such as the nitrogen, are gotten rid of, and the oxygen is disposed of by absorption; thus the argon remains. The English scientists thus prepared a bottleful of liquid argon. And by further evaporation and chemical treatment they finally obtained at the bottom of the vial a residual liquid. What was this liquid, which was not argon, altho it contained traces of it? This volatile liquid gave in the spectroscope very beautiful bright lines corresponding to no known gas, one of them being the beautiful green line of the aurora borealis. So krypton was discovered. This gas has a density of 22.47, that of oxygen being 16. It is heavier than argon, less volatile than nitrogen, than oxygen, and than argon. . . . . .

"At the session of June 29, of the Academy of Sciences, Mr. Ramsay announced the discovery of two other new gases in the air. By continuing the distillation of argon, after the isolation of krypton, he found first another gas differing from the others in the characteristic lines of its spectrum. He named it *Neon* (new). There remained still another substance, a solid, which was volatilized at a higher temperature. This second gas resembled argon, but had superb spectral lines. And when the electric current is passed through it, it shines with incomparable splendor. It has been named *metargon*, to signify its relationship with argon. Thus, in less than a month the air has been enriched with at least three gases unknown before the month of June, 1898. And at last accounts the atmosphere had the following composition: oxygen, nitrogen, argon, krypton, neon, metargon. Is the list closed?

"Perhaps not; but perhaps, on the contrary, it is already too long. For who knows whether some foreign substance may not have found its way into the liquid air and, volatilizing, have given rise to deceitful spectroscopic lines? This is but a hypothesis, but we must take it into account until it has been disproved.

"In any case, we must not be astonished to find that the atmosphere contains traces of gases that have long escaped the investigations of chemists. Their isolation has depended on new methods. Is not the atmosphere the residue of all the gases that since the origin of time have been unable to combine with the solids of the terrestrial crust?

"The composition of the atmosphere has constantly varied during the geologic ages. At the beginning, it included all the gases and the vapors of solid substances that condensed as the cooling of the globe went on. The sun's atmosphere offers us on a large scale a picture of what probably once took place in the terrestrial atmosphere. Afterward, condensation taking place and chemical combination assisting, the atmosphere became purer; little by little the gases and vapors entered into solid compounds that form the earth's crust, and nothing remained above this crust but water-vapor and gases that were either left over from the compounds or were unable to combine. The carbonic acid, once so abundant, has disappeared, by combination with calcareous substances, forming carbonate of lime; the remainder has become dissolved in water, and only very small quantities remain in the air. The excess of oxygen remains in the atmosphere with the nitrogen. But it is clear that by close search we still ought to be able to discover traces of gases that do not easily combine with the materials of the crust, such, for example, as argon, so called because it does not enter easily into combination with any known substance. After argon, we might assume that there would still exist in the great residue of the ancient atmosphere traces of hitherto unknown gases in a free state. And the facts have demonstrated that this is the case. Perhaps the list of new gases is yet to be completed, but evidently we shall find only traces of such. We ought to be pretty near the end. In any case, these new discoveries have a great speculative interest, and bear witness yet once more to the delicacy and power of the methods of investigation of modern chemistry."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Blasting with Liquid Air.—The explosive qualities of liquid air when mixed with any organic substance were strikingly shown in the experiments described recently in these columns. According to *The Scientific American Supplement*, this quality may possibly be utilized commercially, experiments in this direction having been described by Professor Ewing in a paper before the Society of Arts, London, on March 2: "When liquid air, enriched by the evaporation of a large part of its nitrogen, is mixed with powdered charcoal, it forms an explosive comparable in power to dynamite, and which, like dynamite, can be made to go off violently by using a detonator. To make the explosive, the liquid, containing about 40 or 50 per cent. of oxygen, is poured on fragments of wood charcoal, 2 to 4 cubic millimeters [.0001 to .0002 cubic inch] in size. These are kept from scattering under the ebullition of the liquid by mixing them into a sort of sponge with about one third of their weight of cotton wool. The liquid which remains is, of course, richer in oxygen than that which is originally applied, and, when the mixture is allowed to stand long, all the liquid evaporates and the explosive power disappears. It must, therefore, be mixed at or near the place where it is to be used. But the cotton wadding, impregnated with coarse charcoal powder, can take up more than enough of the liquid to supply oxygen for its complete combustion, and when put quickly into thick insulating cases of paper, it retains its full explosive power for 5 or 10 minutes. After an interval, which ranges from 15 to 30 minutes, according to the size of the cartridge, all explosive power is lost. Experiments were made with this explosive on the parade-ground at Munich, and a practical test on a large scale has gone on for some months in a coal-mine at Pensburg, not far from Munich. The trials there were continued from July to October of last year, and are claimed to have given very satisfactory results. The chief advantage of the explosive is its cheapness, the cost being simply that of the power used in liquefying the air. Even the fact that after a short time the mixture ceases to be capable of exploding may be urged as a recommendation in one respect, for if a detonator hangs fire, there is no danger of the charge going off accidentally some time after the explosion is due; nor is there any danger of its being purloined or used for criminal purposes.

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It is questionable, however, if such an unstable explosive can ever be found either convenient or economical, except, perhaps, in large quarries where a large amount of blasting is to be done at one place."

WATER-DRINKING AT MEALS.

A FRESH contribution to the discussion of this almost hackneyed question is made by Dr. Felix L. Oswald in *Health Culture* (New York, June). The author insists that the avoidance of water at meals is a mere "sanitary superstition." He says:

"It is not possible for any normally constituted human being to eat his way to the first quarter instalment of a modern dinner of overheated made dishes and greasy viands, without experiencing a distinct longing for a cooling diluent, and before the end of the second course that craving assumes the urgency of positive distress, but the sufferer is warned to forbear. Has not Professor Orthodox enumerated five distinct sources of peril from indulging that appetency, and proved that the water instinct is wrong, and that nature knows nothing about it?

"The most specious of those arguments is the alleged risk that the introduction of cold water would coagulate the albumen of the ingesta and thus complicate the labors of the digestive organs. But is it not evident that these organs should be allowed a casting vote in the decision of that controversy?

"Dr. Sohrodt, the author of 'Natur-Heilkunde,' holds, on the contrary, that our diet is not half fluid enough, and demonstrates that organic warmth will soon reduce over-cold beverages to the right medium, and that a craving which nothing but fresh water will satisfy is a clear proof that the stomach is suffering from an excess of caloric and deficiency of moisture.

"'Just wait, and that distress will subside,' insists Professor O—x. Yes; the subtle chemistry of the organism will eventually find means to satisfy its needs from internal sources, just as the agony of a famished man will give way to a dull torpor; the system has made another forced loan on the reserve stores of its own tissues and made the sufferer a little more comfortable, tho also a little leaner. Even thus the disappointed stomach will make shift to loan moisture from some other part of the organism where it is less sorely needed, and the 'distress subsides,' tho a feeling of vague discomfort remains, suggesting that the sort of moisture reabsorbed from the lower alimentary ducts is not exactly what the stomach wanted."

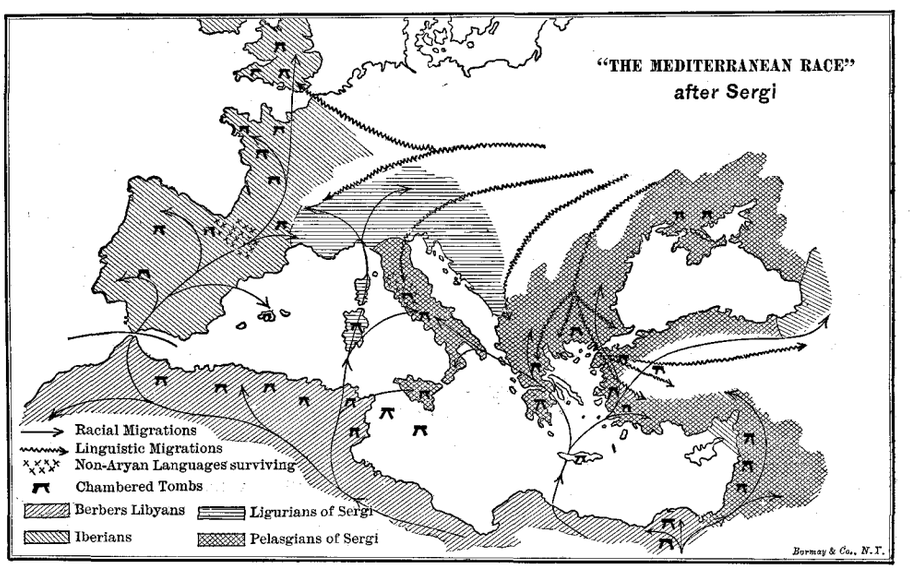
After telling a number of anecdotes to show that the craving for water with meals is entirely natural and proper, Dr. Oswald goes on to say:

"The danger-of-cold-drinks-in-warm-weather dogma is an insult to common sense that had never a fair living chance in a country like ours, where millions of farmers, hunters, trappers, miners, and travelers *must* have experienced the beneficent effects of cooling beverages enjoyed at moments when their welcome has reached its maximum, *i.e.*, after a long walk in the summer heat of our continental climate. The absurdity of the old bugbear dogma is so extravagantly preposterous that . . . the grannies of antinaturalism might as well tell us that it is dangerous to engage in outdoor sports at a time when the instincts of youth clamor for the exercise of sinews and muscles, and that the would-be indulger must wait till he is palsied with old age."

Antarctic Expeditions.—"In recent years," says *Cosmos* (Paris, July 23), "much has been said about exploration of the Antarctic regions, which now constitute the least-known portion of our globe. The Belgians have sent out an expedition that has not succeeded. The Royal Geographical Society, in England, has strongly recommended the English Government to aid an expedition of this kind, remarking that it would redound to the honor of England to solve the mystery of these regions, already entered by Ross and Dumont d'Urville. The movement of public opinion in favor of such an expedition, organized with all the latest methods, has reached great proportions. In the month of February last, the presence of Nansen in London was utilized to act on the state of public feeling. The English public seemed to have made up its mind, but now it has decided that, under present conditions, it can not undertake so important a work. The Geographical Society has not been discouraged by this. It has opened a subscription to raise $250,000 for an expedition under private auspices; it has headed the list with $25,000, and has no doubt that its compatriots will soon contribute the rest. Besides, much reliance is placed on aid from the Australian colonies, which seem most directly interested in the subject."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECENT STUDY OF PREHISTORIC MAN IN EUROPE.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the philologist had everything his own way in prehistoric research. Max Müller and the school that he represented had analyzed the history of human language with such acumen that it was almost forgotten that it was possible to identify a race in any other way than by its speech. Of late, however, others have begun to be heard, and it is now widely recognized that the physical features of a race constitute a much safer means of identification, since language can be learned, while the physical features are transmissible only by heredity. Whole races have changed their language, but they could hardly change their facial outlines or the color of their eyes or hair. Owing to this change in standpoint, belief on the subject of the great Aryan migration has undergone considerable modification. Dr. Sergi, one of the latest writers on the subject, recognizes "racial" migrations and "linguistic" migrations, and, as will be seen by his map, these have not followed the same lines. We quote a few paragraphs from an article on this subject by John L. Myres in *Science Progress* (London, July). Speaking of the old idea that racial movements and relations can be determined solely by a study of their languages, Mr. Myres says:



"The argument from similarity of language to community of race is obviously a weak one, even when supported with secondary

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philological arguments from a certain community of religious ideas, mode of life, and type of civilization among the various Aryan-spreading clans before their presumed separation. It seems an obvious remark that a language can be learnt, while physical structure can not, and that, as the widely different races which now speak Aryan languages can not be regarded as varieties which have developed since the 'migration,' some of them at all events must represent non-Aryan and pre-Aryan races who have acquired Aryan speech from the newcomers.

"The obvious reply to this objection—that however the others may have acquired their languages, nevertheless some *one* of these distinct races must represent the original Aryan-speaking stock—only challenges the further question: *Which*, then, is the Aryan stock? which are the non-Aryan recipients of Aryan speech? It would be disproportionate here, and it is fortunately unnecessary, to discuss the numerous attempts which have been made to answer this question. For of all the physical types which compose the population of Europe in historical and modern times, every one, the Turk only excepted, has been claimed as representing the original Aryan stock, or at least as closely akin to it.

"We are therefore justified in putting all primarily philological hypotheses on one side; if only on the ground that none of them meet the more probable case, that the race with which Aryan speech originated may have been at all times few in numbers, and may further have been long since extinct; and consequently that *all* the Aryan-speaking races of historic times may have, at one time or another, learnt Aryan speech, without acquiring more than the slightest tincture of Aryan blood. The ground is thus left open for a review of the whole question from a point of view primarily anthropological, and based in the first place on physical, namely morphological, criteria of natural kinship between the races to be examined."

After a statement of some of the tests that are applied in the study of races by the more modern school, Mr. Myres thus states their conclusion as regards the race represented in its greatest purity by the "brunette" type of Europe:

"A survey of the whole of the Mediterranean coast-land leads to the conclusion that its earliest recognizable inhabitants and their descendants, who form the great mass of the present population, belong to a single closely connected group of races; that their earlier home is to be looked for in the formerly fertile interior of north Africa, and not improbably, as Dr. Sergi has indicated, in or near the upper valley of the Nile; and that the peninsula of south Europe and Asia Minor have been peopled thence along several district routes which mainly follow the course of the pliocene land-bridges.

"The 'Mediterranean race,' thus described, has the following characteristics common to all its branches: The outer complexion is typically brown; brown skin, brown eyes, brown hair, abundant and always more or less wavy. It is thus equally distinct from the blond white races which bound it on the north, and from the negro races of Africa. Modifications of the brown tint are found in all branches of the race; but are conceived to be due to intermixture either with yet earlier aborigines or with subsequent intruders. The body is well proportioned, the face oval, the nose rather narrow, the orbits wide and set horizontally, the forehead high and nearly vertical, the cheekbones neither wide nor very high; the face not flattened, but if anything a little prominent in front; the neck long and well rounded, and the features mobile and expressive. It is in fact the familiar brunette type which every one recognizes who has traveled in any part of the Mediterranean."

To determine the distribution of the race, Dr. Sergi has classified its members into morphological types depending on the form of the skull. Mr. Myres says of the method and of the conclusions that Dr. Sergi has drawn by its means:

"The method, in fact, is practically that of compound photography, and the principal types bear merely descriptive names such as elliptical, pentagonal, rhomboidal, or egg-shaped; qualified by specific names, either descriptive, racial, or geographical. Determined by these tests, the Mediterranean race appears, wherever it is found, as a collocation, more or less uniformly complete, of a number of such related types: and from this it is inferred that the race was already composite in the farthest area of origin to which it can be traced.

"This center is placed in Dr. Sergi's map, and as already indicated, in the upper valley of the Nile, on the ground that here, among the Abyssinians, Gallas, and Somalis, the characteristic collocation of types is most completely exhibited; the dusky complexion of a large proportion of these races at the present day being discounted, partly by their long-continued exposure to a more tropical climate than any other branch of the race; partly by the certainty of continuous infusion of a negroid strain from the south."

This probability of racial relationship between the northern African races and the negroes is most significant, especially when taken in connection with the belief that the darker members of the Mediterranean race in southern Europe, as in Spain and Sicily, are partly of Moorish, or other north African descent. That the "Caucasian" brunette, who considers himself racially far above the lightest mulatto, should really owe his own dark complexion to his negroid affinities is somewhat startling, but no more so than thousands of other facts that science is daily putting beyond cavil.

WANTED—A NON-INFLAMMABLE WOOD.

EITHER a non-inflammable wood or some substitute for it is very badly needed now by naval constructors, so we are told by a writer in *Cassier's Magazine* (July). He says:

"In spite of the fact that there are, at present, in existence at least nine or ten processes for rendering wood non-combustible, none of them have been adopted by the British admiralty, tho all have been subjected to careful and repeated trials. The United States naval authorities tried one kind of non-inflammable wood on the armored cruiser *Brooklyn* some time ago, but have since taken it up and replaced it with ordinary wood. The German naval authorities, who are profoundly convinced of the necessity of using non-inflammable wood in the construction of their war-ships, have made numerous experiments in this direction during the past four years without any tangible results."

The immediate necessity of excluding all easily burning material from a war-ship was plainly shown in the Yalu battle, and has been emphasized more recently by the burning of the Spanish ships at Manila and Santiago. To quote again:

"It was at one time thought that wood might be largely dispensed with in the construction of war-ships, and this theory was practically carried out in the building of H. M. S. *Devastation*, as it is to-day as far as practicable in the various kinds of torpedo-vessels. But the verdict of sailors has been unanimous that war-vessels without a considerable quantity of interior sheathing of wood or some similar non-conducting substance are always freezing cold in winter and unbearably hot in summer. Besides, as in the case of the *Devastation*, the unsheathed gratings and other metal surfaces under foot soon wore so smooth as to become slippery—a contingency not likely to be contemplated in the hurly-burly of a naval battle. Wood was, therefore, retained as the least evil open to choice.

"There is some reason to believe that in addition to increasing seriously the specific gravity of the wood made non-inflammable—an insuperable obstacle in the case of war-ships, where every pound of possible displacement above the minimum is required for guns and armor—most of the protective processes take the life out of the wood, or, in other words, make it so friable that it offers too little resistance to ordinary wear and tear. The attention of some inventors has, therefore, been turned to substitutes for wood. It is easy to reckon up the ideal qualifications for such a material. It must be non-combustible; it must be a good non-conductor of heat, and must have toughness, lightness, and endurance under foot. If we should assume, by way of illustration, that a substance could be discovered which would have the cohesiveness of cement not subjected to shearing or tensile stress, and, like cement, could be spread with a trowel; that it had the hardness of compressed paper pulp, such as is used for car-wheel centers; that it had the lightness of corn pith; and that it had the toughness and non-resonance of wood—then we should have the ideal substance for war-ship floorings and wainscotings."

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SCIENCE AND ITS CRITICS.

IN an editorial article under this heading, *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (July) takes to task some recent outspoken critics of the methods and results of modern science, especially Count Tolstoï, who in a recent pamphlet has endeavored to show its abstract and unpractical nature. The great Russian author formulates his complaint thus:

"The strong, sensible laborer supposes that men who study, and are supported by his labor, shall be able to tell him where to find happiness. Science should teach him how to live, how to act toward friends and relatives, how to control instincts and desires that arise within him, how and what to believe. Instead of telling him these things, science talks about distances in the heavens, microbes, vibrations of ether, and X rays. The laborer is dissatisfied. He insists on knowing how to live. . . . The essential thing is the total view of life, its meaning and aims. Science can not rise to that view, religion alone can do so. . . . Science is constantly pointing to its victories over the forces of Nature, to electricity, machinery, and the like; but sensible men see not those things, they see only the misery, suffering, degradation, and hardships to which so many are subjected, and the little prospect of relief that is in sight. Were our men of science to teach men more about religious, moral, and social truths, we should not see the hundredth part of suffering and hardship which are now seen on every side."

To this the editor replies as follows:

"The first answer we feel disposed to make is that the illustrious critic does not seem to have taken up as definite a standpoint as could be wished. He says at one moment that science can not rise to the point of view necessary for supplying moral guidance to the people—that religion alone can do it. A moment after he says that ninety-nine hundredths of all the suffering in the world would disappear if men of science 'were to teach men more about religious, moral, and social truths.' How are they to do it if science is powerless to deal with these things? Waiving this point, what may be said is this, that science reaffirms all the important moral truths that the experience of the ages has imparted to mankind, and places them on something better than an empirical basis. Mr. Spencer's two volumes on the 'Principles of Morality' are full of valuable observations and illustrations bearing on the conduct of life; and other writers have dealt with the same general subject with various degrees of force and impressiveness. There is this distinction, however, to be drawn between moral truths and other truths, say the truths of purely physical science: the latter only require to be intellectually apprehended, the former require to be *lived*. We heard long ago of the servant who knew his master's will and did it not. Was any one but himself to blame for his disobedience? We are not told so; and Count Tolstoï has a great respect for the writings in which this type is given to us. Unhappily, the type is eternal; which of us can say with assurance that we have never fallen into like transgression?

"This simple consideration, it seems to us, serves to show the folly of blaming men of science because the world is not better than it is, or for pursuing, while society is still so imperfect, their researches into distant regions of space and time. . . . Mankind, let us trust, is slowly climbing the ascent to a higher moral state and better social relations; but what all reasonable persons should recognize is that it is not merely knowledge that is needed to sway men in the direction of right action. Whether knowledge is effectual in prompting to any action depends upon the manner and circumstances in which it is applied. Men sometimes gain wisdom from experience, and sometimes their moral natures respond to the appeals of some great teacher; but it is probable that the most solid gains which humanity makes result from the action of selection—the kind of selection which social life sets in operation. To say that science puts forward claims which it can not make good is a misrepresentation, as we have often shown in these columns. Science gathers knowledge and makes this knowledge available for all the world. If it is not more actively engaged in missionary work, we fail to see matter for surprise. There are, as there have always been, diversities of gifts in the world, and it is not only possible but probable that the skilled observer, or the acute inductive reasoner, might not have any great talent for evangelizing the masses. Still, in a world where knowledge and theory are both so much required, such laborers are surely worthy of their hire. Why they should be singled out for the taunts and reproaches of eminent men of letters it is difficult to see. It would come with better grace from these gentlemen if they would direct their strictures first to those of their own craft, and ask the critics, essayists, and novelists of to-day why they do not take in hand the regeneration of society instead of spending their energies, as so many of them do, in the search for mere literary adornment or in striving to say cleverly things that might better never be said at all. But the great truth which should never be lost sight of is that moral progress is for every individual a personal question and is a matter of personal endeavor. Whether virtue can be taught is a question as old as Plato and probably much older. However that question may be decided, one thing is certain, that growth in virtue can not come from teaching alone, and that to blame men of science for not converting the world by means of lectures on moral philosophy is idle in the extreme."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AT a public dinner the other day, at which M. d'Arsonval was present, the guests were astonished by having liquefied air poured into their glasses of champagne," say the Paris correspondent of *The British Medical Journal*, July 9. "A year ago the Emperor of Germany was offered a glass of liquefied air. He raised the glass in honor of science, but refrained from putting it to his lips; the liquefied air in it would have burned them like hot coals. The liquefied air poured into the champagne became dispersed in white clouds, and mingled with the surrounding atmosphere."

"THE question to what extent the alkaline earth salts in drinking-water affect the decay of teeth has of late been studied in several quarters," says *The Scientific American*. "Statistics have been collected by Rëse in several localities in Bavaria and by Foerberg in Sweden. These have revealed the interesting fact that the extent of decaying teeth bears a definite relation to the hardness of the water, in other words, to the quantity of calcium and magnesium salts in the earth through which the water passes. The harder the water the better the teeth; the smaller the quantity of these salts the greater the decay of the teeth."

ARSENIC IN WOOL.—A correspondent of *The Lancet*, July 9, makes the following assertion: "I believe it is nearly if not quite impossible to buy any sheep's wool (home or foreign grown) which does not contain arsenic." This is denied by Alexander Robertson, who says in a subsequent issue: "While it is quite true that the great majority of sheep are arsenic-dipped, a very large number are dipped with other substances, principally carbolic dip, next tobacco, and a considerable number with lime and sulfur. I manufacture, for home and export trade, both arsenical and carbolic sheep dips, and I find that exactly 20 per cent. of my total output last year was carbolic sheep dip; fully 80 per cent. of this carbolic dip was exported to the colonies and to South America. There are at least ten or a dozen other firms making both varieties of sheep dip for home and foreign trade, some of whom I am sure sell a larger proportion of carbolic dip."

AMONG the natives of the Philippines, according to a correspondent of *The Medical News*, New York, "there is occasionally found a peculiar nervous disease called *mali-mali*, the victims of which seem to be impelled by an uncontrollable impulse to imitate the movements of any one they see before them. Sometimes the disease will lie dormant while the victim goes quietly about his work, but if frightened or excited in any way he will immediately begin to imitate every motion of any person who attracts his attention. If a person suffering from this disease becomes angry he shrieks and raves like a maniac, at the same time continuing his mimicking performances. Old women are the most common victims of *mali-mali*, tho men are sometimes attacked. Some people believe that the imitation-mania, as it is sometimes called, is always assumed and that the pretended victims can control their antics if they try, as they are often attacked in the presence of Europeans for whom they hope to obtain alms; but there is no doubt that the symptoms of this disease are generally real, and that such a disease exists is certain."

TO the long list of cyclist's diseases, another one, "cyclist's sore throat," is now added by *The Lancet*, London. It says: "After a 'spin' along a more or less dusty road the cyclist sometimes experiences a dry and subsequently sore and inflamed throat. Headache and depression often follow and the symptoms generally simulate poisoning of some kind. When the bacteriology of road dust is considered these effects are hardly to be wondered at. Hundreds of millions of bacteria according to the nature of the locality are found in a gram weight of dust, and the species isolated have included well-known pathogenic organisms. Indeed, there can be no reason for doubting the infective power of dust when it is known that among the microbes encountered in it are the microbes of pus, malignant edema, tetanus, tubercle, and septicemia. The mischief to riders as well as to pedestrains would probably be largely averted if, as nature intended, the respirations were rigidly confined to the nasal passages and the mouth kept comfortably tho firmly shut. As investigators have shown, the microbes in the air seldom pass beyond the extreme end of the nasal passage, and consequently never to the pharynx or bronchial surfaces. A useful precaution, therefore, in addition to exclusively breathing through the nostrils would be to douche the nasal cavity after a dusty run or walk with a weak and slightly warm solution of some harmless antiseptic."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

FRUITS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN INDIA.

ACCORDING to Pundita Ramabai, a Christian Hindu who is now lecturing in America, that which we know in America as "Christian Science" is nothing more than Hindu philosophy under a Western name. A part of a lecture of this Pundita is reported in *The Record of Christian Work* (August), from which we quote the following:

"I can tell you I have sounded the depths of that philosophy, and what did I find? I will give you an idea in my own language. It means just this:

"You are to take the whole universe as nothing but falsehood. You are to think that it does not exist. You do not exist. I do not exist. When you realize that, that is philosophy. Can you realize it? There was once upon a time a great being called Brahma, and that person was no person at all, but something like air, full of joy and knowledge. Can you think of air as being full of joy and knowledge? I can not understand it, but philosophy tells you that you have to believe that this being, full of joy and knowledge, without any personality, existed once upon a time. That being had no mind. It did not want to say anything or have anything near it, and therefore, of course, it did not understand anything. Then there came another being just like himself, and that being was nothing but darkness. It was all falsehood. Now this air united with that darkness and assumed personality. It became male and female, and as that person has formed all things, the logical inference is that everything is falsehood. The birds and beasts that you see do not exist. You do not exist. When you realize that you have no personality whatever, you have no life, no knowledge, nothing, then you have attained the highest perfection of what is called 'yoga,' and that gives you liberation and you are liberated from your body, and you become like him, without any personality. You draw on the blackboard zero, plus zero, minus zero, multiplied by zero, divided by zero, and it equals zero. It is just that and nothing more.

"And what has that philosophy done for the people of India? A tree is judged by its fruits. An apple-tree can not bring forth a pear, but it will bring forth its own kind. The grandeur and beauty of that philosophy must be judged by its fruit. You are a people of some feeling. Everything is real. You feel that when other people are starving you ought to give them something to eat, but out in India they do not feel that. Men do not feel any sympathy for others. They do not feel for people who are starving or being killed in war. In our late famine our philosophers felt no compassion for sufferers and did not help the needy. For why should they help when they claimed the suffering was not real, neither were the dying children real. The first result then of the philosophy is the basest cruelty and selfishness; no compassion for sufferers and supreme egoism.

"To study Hindu philosophy it is best to visit India and experience it. Plenty of opportunities are afforded even if you go only to Bombay. That city is very large and it is very hot there; but that will make no difference to philosophers who never experience heat at all. The people of India and the philosophers who have studied with the learned men ought to feel alike toward all people and all beings; but they never show a particle of kindness to the women, and their lives are made so unbearable that they want to kill themselves. These philosophers have shown mercy toward all lower animals. They have established hospitals for animals, but they have never established hospitals for women. The preachers who have come over here to preach Buddhism to the American people have established a hospital for animals in Bombay. In that hospital there is a ward devoted to bugs, and a man is hired to feed those bugs on his blood every night. They never take any thought of the women who are dying under the weight of this philosophy, but they just show their charity toward the bugs. I recommend that hospital for the edification of American students of Buddhism. Let them stay one night in that bug ward. That will pay them for all their labors in studying that philosophy."

The Pundita goes on to draw a horrible picture of women, and especially of the child-widows of India, a picture which is more or less familiar to the West. He tells us the philosophy of India teaches that there are five sinless lies, and among these are lies told to women. No matter whether it is a mother or sister or wife or daughter, women must be met on their own plane, and so the man tries to deceive them.

RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ONE of the uppermost topics of public discussion in England at the present time relates to ritualistic practises in the English church. The agitation was started some time ago by a layman, Mr. John Kensit. His protest against ritualistic practises in London churches culminated in a petition to both Houses of Convocation, formally arraigning the usages objectionable to Mr. Kensit and his supporters as illegal, and the bishops of the Church of England as solely responsible for their prevalence. In his protest, Mr. Kensit submitted the following lists of ornaments and ceremonies which have already been declared by the Queen's courts to be illegal:

"*Unlawful ornaments of the minister:* (1) the alb; (2) the biretta; (3) the chasuble; (4) the cope; (5) the dalmatic; (6) the tunic or tunicle; (7) the maniple. *Unlawful ornaments of the church:* (8) a baldacchino; (9) lighted candles when not required for giving light; (10) a stone altar; (11) a cross on or over or in apparent connection with the communion-table; (12) a crucifix; (13) stations of the cross. *Unlawful ceremonies:* (14) bowing down before or addressing worship to the consecrated elements; (15) the attendance of acolytes; (16) tolling of bell at consecration; (17) making the sign of the cross over the people; (18) hiding the manual acts; (19) elevation of the elements; (20) the use of incense; (21) the ceremonial mixing of water with the wine during divine service; (22) the use of wafers in lieu of bread, 'usual to be eaten.'"

These illegal practises have grown in fifteen years, according to Mr. Kensit's statistics, the use of vestments from 336 cases in 1882 to 1,632 in 1897, the use of incense from 9 cases to 307, that of altar lights from 581 cases to 3,568, and the "hiding of manual acts" from 1,662 cases to 5,964. "These abuses, tho growing rapidly, owing to the protection afforded to the wrong-doers by the bishops, have gone on uninterruptedly for many years, declares Mr. Kensit; and he asserts further "that the prevalence of these superstitions is due to the neglect of the bishops to enforce the decisions of her Majesty's courts and to abide by the statutes of uniformity."

In the discussion of this protest, the Archbishop of Canterbury condemned the course and methods of Mr. Kensit severely. He admitted, however, that there is real reason for the bishops to take counsel together on this matter, and to endeavor by every means in their power to restrain a great deal that he could not too severely censure in those against whom Mr. Kensit has protested. The bishops are required to take some notice of it, and before long some notice would have been taken of it in that house.

The Bishop of London declares that the authorized services are founded upon individual preference in many cases, and at the bottom of that lies a disregard of all authority." "The end, with these persons," says the bishop, "was entirely indefinite, and they did not know in many cases what they were doing at all."

On the other hand, the Bishop of Rochester says that if there has been any excess in the present times, it has been caused by ecclesiastical marauders, who have gone about into the parishes with which they had nothing to do and employed methods which are provoking to religious feelings.

At a later date a debate on the subject took place in the upper house of the Convocation of York. It was occasioned by a motion made by the Bishop of Liverpool, to the effect that the lawlessness of many of the clergy in the conduct of divine service, the introduction of unauthorized services and practises, and the growing dissatisfaction of the laity, demand immediate action on

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the part of the bishops. The chief speeches were made by the Bishops of Durham and Wakefield, and the Archbishop of York. From an editorial review of the proceedings in convocation, in *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago), we make the following extracts:

"Bishop Westcott considered that there could be but one mind as to the evil of deliberate lawlessness and the duty of vigilance on the part of the bishops. But a large degree of liberty must be allowed. They could not overlook the marvelous growth of spiritual life, while guarding the simplicity, sobriety, and rational seriousness of English worship. The subject was one of great complexity. The great intellectual and social changes of our day had produced great effect on religion in theory and practise. . . . What was needed was patience on all sides, and it was impossible to find a solution of the grave issues at stake in the course of a few weeks or months. Legislation under panic and pressure was not only inefficient but harmful. Dr. Westcott repelled the complaints to which the bishops were subjected, of indifference and at the same time of inconsiderate despotism, by showing that such charges were mutually contradictory, and simply bore unconscious testimony to their desire to be fair.

"The Bishop of Wakefield, while agreeing with Dr. Westcott as to the evil of disloyalty and the necessity of restraint and guidance, also said that the dealing of a bishop with his clergy was an exceedingly delicate matter. It was of necessity to a large degree confidential, and they must either forfeit the confidence of many of the most devout and best of their clergy, or else they must do the best they could in their respective dioceses by private admonition and advice. It was right to remember that there were a great many scandals on the other side which were as serious and distressing as the excesses to which their attention had been called.

"The Archbishop of York made an excellent speech, presenting an able statement of the whole case. There were, no doubt, in every diocese a certain number of noisy, wrong-headed men who would take their own course. But they were a mere handful among the 25,000 clergy of the Church of England. Ecclesiastical bodies as well as material bodies were subject to ailments. The present evil he regarded as a temporary thing that would run its course, and pass away if it was wisely dealt with. He did not believe there was any widespread defection from the principles of the Church of England. Anything of that kind was very limited indeed. The statement brought forward by the Bishop of Liverpool about Jesuits in the Church of England could hardly be regarded seriously. The idea of the alienation of the laity on account of the services and practises of some of the clergy was not borne out by his own observation and experience. . . . . .

"When the vote was taken, the Bishops of Liverpool and of Sodor and Man were found to stand alone, in favor of some alarmist action against the policy of all the other bishops. It is evident from this debate, as well as from that which recently took place in the upper house of Canterbury, that the English bishops do not intend to allow themselves to be coerced by partizan menace, or swept off their feet by panic. It has happened more than once, both in England and America, that the bishops have been induced, under the influence of an excited public sentiment, to take action which has subsequently embarrassed themselves, and put the church in a false position. It is encouraging to find that our English brethren have reason to feel assured that nothing of that kind will result from the present agitation. Those were wise words of Bishop Westcott, that 'Legislation under panic and pressure is not only inefficient but harmful.' We shall be disappointed if it does not appear in the sequel that the endeavor of the bishops to deal in a spirit of kindness and sympathy with those of their clergy whose doings they are inclined to disapprove, does not effect far better results than any policy heretofore attempted."

For a view of the situation from a strongly anti-ritualistic quarter, we have the following from *The Witness* (Presbyterian, Belfast, Ireland):

"Some important public utterances have been made on this great question of the hour. In Parliament Sir William Harcourt has declared that he withdraws nothing he had said as to the immoral and dishonorable conduct of Episcopal clergymen eating the bread of one church and betraying it to another. He was not crying 'No Popery,' but 'No treachery.' In the end Colonel Sandys promised to promote a bill to purify the Church of England from the Romish corruptions left in at the Reformation. That is precisely our historical attitude. We Presbyterians have always maintained that the root of the evil is the imperfectness and incompleteness of the English reform. The prayer-book retains much of the medieval sacerdotalism, and did so in the interests of comprehension. Whatever mealy-mouthed people may say or think of Mr. Kensit's crusade or Sir W. Harcourt's speech, they have done a good work, they have roused the indignation of all evangelical persons. Mr. Kensit declares that he will visit and expose a host of other churches, whose out-and-out Popery is being taught and practised every day. It is amusing to outsiders like ourselves to read the excuses and explanations made by some Episcopalians, as that all this is the work of a secret society, Jesuits plotting the ruin of the church. No, no, gentlemen, your priestism and sacramentarianism was kept in at the Reformation, and is now ripening its poisonous fruits."

THE REVISED VERSION IN LITURGICAL USE.

AN article in the London *Expository Times* relative to the forthcoming American version of the Revised Bible gives *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) occasion to reaffirm its own position as to the version best adapted for use in the church which it represents. Some persons have been impatient, it is said, because the church had not adopted the Revised Version to be read in the service; but the action or non-action of the church in this matter finds its justification in the statements of *The Expository Times*, as to the defects and mistakes of the Revised Version, the way in which the supposed extraordinary advance of Biblical scholarship has tended to make it obsolete after no more than twenty years, and the consequent necessity for a new version. From this *The Living Church* proceeds to say:

"We have never doubted the peculiar merits of the Revised Version, or its value to students. What we have questioned is the utility of ordering or allowing its liturgical use. Such a statement of its defects as that which appears in *The Expository Times* confirms us in that attitude. It is constantly forgotten that other things must be taken into account besides the display of exact technical scholarship. We accept the challenge so often made that the more exact the rendering, tho it may be at the sacrifice of idiom, the nearer we get to the truth of the original. On the contrary, the truth may be conveyed to the reader or hearer more really by a translation which is not literal, provided it is idiomatic, than by precise grammatical rendering. There is a certain atmosphere to be maintained and conveyed to the mind of the reader which is itself a part of the truth of the impression contained in the original. The 'solemn music,' the stately rhythm of the English religious dialect, we hold to have great importance as an instrument of imparting divine truth. If this be 'plaintive estheticism,' we are quite willing to bear that reproach. But our conviction is that those who understand how much force resides in the impressions, the suggestions, the *nuances* (to use a French term) of style, the effect of rhythm and association in producing the thoughts and feelings which are desired in any case, will agree with us that the language and mode of expression employed are factors that can not be safely disregarded or disesteemed as mere esthetic adjuncts.

"No vehicle for conveying religious truth, that is, the truth of supernatural religion, can take the place for us of the old religious dialect of English; and no version in which this dialect is disregarded can supersede the English Bible of our forefathers, without serious loss. Nor is it desirable that the phraseology be changed, when the change conveys no new meaning whatever to the ordinary reader. It is here that the Revised New Testament did much that it ought not to have done. There is no advantage in reading 'Wise men from the East came to Jerusalem,' rather than 'there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem' or 'gathering together all the chief priests and scribes of the people,' rather than 'when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together.' Instances of this kind are countless. To the scholar there may be a subtle difference, to the ordinary reader there is none."

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HAS THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL RECEIVED A SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATION?

THE reading public has heard more or less of "The Strange Case of Mrs. Piper," a Boston Spiritualistic medium and mind-reader. This woman, under the tests of such able psychologists as Professor James, of Harvard University, and Dr. Hodgson, of the London Society of Psychical Research, has furnished psychic phenomena which, so far as they are accepted as genuine, tend to demonstrate scientifically the immortality of the soul.

The Society of Psychic Research was established for the purpose of examining, without bias, the alleged phenomena of spiritualism. Among the mass of evidence it has collected in its sixteen years of life it has found nothing, up to this latest examination of Mrs. Piper, that was deemed to have established the future existence of the soul, altho in the tenth report (1894) of the society the statement is made that "between deaths and apparitions of the dying persons a connection exists which is not due to chance alone."

Mr. James H. Hyslop, in an article in *The Forum* (August), draws freely on the society's latest report concerning Mrs. Piper. This woman was first examined for her ability in reading other people's minds without the aid of sense impression, as it was necessary to understand this humbler gift, before the higher spiritualistic one could be comprehended. But since 1888 Dr. Hodgson has addressed himself to the higher gift, taking every known precaution against fraud. The society challenges any one to show that there was any possible room for fraud. The most that can be suspected is muscular and verbal hints from the "sitters," who were persons seeking information from the medium; but those who have studied the case thoroughly will find, Mr. Hyslop thinks, that this theory will go a very little way. Mrs. Piper, during the examinations, was in a "trance," as is attested beyond doubt. In this state the medium delivered communications, sometimes purporting to come from deceased friends of the "sitter," and sometimes of a character which, tho not purporting to come from such a source, was beyond all ordinary comprehension.

The following are samples of the experiments that Dr. Hodgson made on Mrs. Piper, as described by Mr. Hyslop:

"Dr. Hodgson had an intimate friend whom he calls in his report by the pseudonym 'George Pelham.' Some time before his death he had a discussion with Dr. Hodgson in which he denied the immortality of the soul, or questioned it, until at last he pledged himself, if he died first, and survived, to endeavor to make the fact known through telepathic mediumship. Mr. Pelham died in February, 1892. Dr. Hodgson knew of his death a day or two later. He was present at several sittings with Mrs. Piper soon after; but no allusion was made to George Pelham. Four or five weeks later, at a sitting by Mr. Hart (pseudonym), a friend of Pelham—the proper precautions having been taken to prevent Mrs. Piper from knowing who Mr. Hart was—George Pelham announced himself in a number of communications; 'Dr. Phinuit,' the alleged personality possessing Mrs. Piper, acting as intermediary. It must be remembered in this connection that one of the strange facts about the case is that experimental success—why, no one knows—is very much facilitated by putting into the hands of the medium some object or trinket familiar to the deceased. In this instance, one of the pair of studs Mr. Hart was wearing was given to Phinuit (Mrs. Piper) with the question by the sitter: 'Who gave them to me?' The reply was: 'That's mine. I gave you that part of it. I sent that to you.' 'When?' 'Before I came here. That's mine. Mother gave you that.' 'No.' 'Well, father then, father and mother together. You got those after I passed out. Mother took them. Gave them to father, and father gave them to you. I want you to keep them. I will them to you.' Mr. Hart adds in his notes 'The studs were sent to me by Mr. Pelham as a remembrance of his son. I knew at the time that they had been taken from George Pelham's body, and afterward ascertained that his stepmother had taken them from the body and suggested that they would do to send me, I having previously written to ask that some little memento be sent to me.'"

It must be borne in mind that Mr. Hart was an entire stranger to Mrs. Piper, and his name had not been mentioned to her. But Mr. Hyslop does not regard this experiment above the average mediumistic trick. He thinks the next of very much more importance:

"In the same sitting the names of James and Mary [Mr. and Mrs.] Howard were mentioned, and in connection with Mrs. Howard came the name of Katharine. This was the name of her daughter. 'Tell her,' said the alleged George Pelham, 'she'll know. I will solve the problems, Katharine.' Mr. Hart explains in a note: 'This had no special significance for me at the time, tho I was aware that Katharine, the daughter of Jim Howard, was known to George, who used to live with the Howards. On the day following the sitting, I gave Mr. Howard a detailed account of it. These words, 'I will solve the problems, Katharine,' impressed him more than anything else; and at the close of my account he related that George, when he had last stayed with them, had talked frequently with Katharine (a girl of fifteen years of age) upon such subjects as Time, Space, God, Eternity, and pointed out to her how unsatisfactory the commonly accepted solutions were. He added that some time he would solve the problems, and let her know, using almost the very words of the communication made at the sitting.' 'Mr. Hart added,' says Dr. Hodgson, 'that he was entirely unaware of these circumstances. I was myself unaware of them, and was not at that time acquainted with the Howards, and in fact nearly every statement made at the sitting during which I was the note-taker, concerned matters of which I was absolutely ignorant.'"

This could not have been a case of mind-reading, for Dr. Hodgson says that both he and Mr. Hart were entirely ignorant of the data. He does not tell whether or not Mrs. Piper could have had an opportunity to use spies to get the information, but the great precautions he had taken to prevent frauds on her part presupposes that she could not.

Mr. Hyslop refers to three remarkable experiments Dr. Hodgson made to remove all suspicion of mind-reading during the sitting. We quote one of them. Mr. Hyslop says:

"As long as the information given by the medium represents only what the sitter knows, or has known, a transcendental source for it will be under suspicion. To effect this, an arrangement was made at one of the sittings with the alleged George Pelham that he should watch his father and see him do something that the Howards could not know about, and tell them at the next meeting, which was fixed for the following day. Mrs. Piper's illness prevented the experiment until the day after this. Dr. Hodgson reports: 'Most of the sitting was private; and of the rest I quote only the passage for which I have contemporary documents. George Pelham wrote: 'I saw father, and he took my photograph and took it to the artist's to have it copied for me. . . . I went to Washington; my father will be hard to convince; my mother not so hard.' Mrs. Pelham wrote [in regard to the statements thus made]: 'Some of the things you state are very inexplicable on any other theory than that George himself was the speaker. His father *did*, without my knowledge, take a photograph of him (the same as the one sent you) to a photographer here to copy—not enlarge. The negative had been broken.'"

Mr. Hyslop copies verbatim from Dr. Hodgson's report several interesting cases.

One of these occurred on March 21, 1894, and involved a curious recognition of the Rev. Minot J. Savage. Says Dr. Hodgson:

"After George Pelham began to write, I asked: 'Do you know this gentleman, M. J. Savage?' Mr. Savage had had sittings years previously, and was known to Mrs. Piper. 'Yes, I do. How are you, sir? Speak to me. This is too delightful. I am pleased to see your face again.' 'You remember meeting him in the body?' 'Oh, yes, well, I do well.'"

Dr. Hodgson's comment is as follows:

"I supposed at the time that Mr. Savage had never met George Pelham, and that was Mr. Savage's opinion also, and we both

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expected the answer 'No' to my first question, and I, at least, was further surprised at the amount of feeling indicated both by the words written and the excitement of the hand. Very soon, however, during the sitting, I recalled what I had temporarily forgotten, viz., that when George Pelham had his sitting with Mrs. Piper on March 7, 1888 [before his death] the Rev. M. J. Savage was the committee officer who was present officially at the sitting. But George Pelham was not introduced under his real name to Mr. Savage, and it was specially recorded in the report of the sitting that he was unknown to Mr. Savage."

Mr. Hyslop says that all these facts seem to have but one meaning, and that is survival after death. Dr. Hodgson boldly advances this doctrine, and Dr. Hodgson, it will be remembered, is the man who exposed as frauds Madame Blavatsky and a number of other Spiritualistic mediums.

But Mr. Hyslop pertinently asks why, in all these experiments, the alleged communicator refuses or is always unable to give his name, sometimes asking for delay, and then failing, and sometimes actually giving a false one. Another difficulty is the frequent almost invariable limitation of the messages to the facts that the "sitters" already know, thus rendering the phenomena explicable by telepathy. Another thing still more remarkable is that the alleged spirit never gives any information about its transcendental existence. Nevertheless, Dr. Hodgson's allegations can not be dismissed with a sneer. Mr. Hyslop concludes:

"What strikes the reader with amazement, if fraud of any kind is excluded from the account, is the astounding character of the theories required to escape the conviction that the immortality of the soul has received a scientific demonstration. If fraud be eliminated—and it is an easy matter to prove it if it exists—the amount and selective power of the mind-reading necessary to cover the facts are so enormous that the supposition seems absolutely intolerable. There is no doubt that spiritualistic communication is the *easier* explanation. But science often requires us to take the most difficult path; and, until the scientific claims for immortality are still better attested, skepticism must be entitled to hold the field."

Congregationalists and the Color-Line.—Race-feeling has long divided the white and colored Congregationalists in Alabama and Georgia; but, if the Congregational National Council has its will, it shall do so no longer. The colored association, being the older, has often proposed union, but without success. *The Independent*, New York, reports the action of the National Council as follows:

"They refused to acknowledge the black association or the white convention as now being a true state body, and insist that they unite on the same basis as in other States; that is, in a conference in which each church shall be admitted by pastor and delegates. Now, this is what the older association, with its churches, mostly colored, has repeatedly proposed, but which the white convention has as often refused to do, solely because it would bring it into close fellowship with negroes. It was a sacrifice for the Alabama delegates and their friends to yield their old right and privilege as being the state body; but they were willing to do this if only the principle of equality in the church could clearly be set forth. If now the convention shall refuse to join such a body, they can have no standing in a future session of the council."

Strangely enough, the North caused all the trouble:

"Northern Congregationalists are to blame for the condition there. They have sent two societies into these States, the one working for negroes and the other for white people. They have drawn the color-line unwillingly, and it will continue to vex them until the work for both races is put into the charge of a single society. The American Missionary Association, which first occupied the field and which can best manage the race problem, ought to take charge of the entire work in the South, both white and black, church and school; and we believe both societies would be the better for the change.

"In Tennessee, where one society only manages the work, there is no difficulty, and white churches and black meet affectionately in conference, and at the last meeting hands white, black, and brown were laid together in ordination on the head of a white candidate."

The Jews Avenged of Spain.—The Jews have something more than a lost battle-ship to remember against Spain, and their prayers during the war have been with the United States. That this is true, not only of the Jews in this country, but all over the world, is shown by the following prayer recently offered, in Hebrew, by the congregation of the "House of Jacob" at a special service at the "Wall of Wailing," in Jerusalem:

"Avenge the blood of Thy servants that has been shed by a cruel nation, and crush Thine enemies forever, in order that it may be known among all the inhabitants of the earth that Thou, our God, art a righteous Judge between the nations, and that all the tyrants shall recognize Thy power and the glory of Thy kingdom. For Thou, O God, art the King of the universe. And may a Redeemer come unto Zion. Amen."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Illustrated Christian World, Bishop Taylor's periodical, has suspended, having secured its object, it says, of impressing the churches with the principle of self-support, which was its mission.

REV. JAMES DE NORMANDIE, of Roxbury, Mass., enjoys the distinction of being the only Unitarian minister in a New England pulpit, under seventy-five years of age, having the degree of D.D. from Harvard University.

IN the annual conferences of the Methodist church in Canada, the question of the oversupply of ministers was seriously considered. The same question was up in the Canadian General Assembly. In both, steps were taken to raise the educational standard for the ministry.

The Catholic Review says: "By a recent order of Secretary of War Alger, Catholic priests who have permission from their bishops may celebrate mass, hear confessions, and visit the soldiers of any of our camps. No pay, however, will be given by the Government for such service."

MAJOR WHIPPLE, who is laboring under the auspices of the Army Commission, is quoted by *The Congregationalist* as saying that it is difficult for one who is not at the front to form an idea of "the tenderness of the soldiers, their willingness to listen to the gospel, and their sympathy with the message they hear."

DR. GEORGE H. SCHODDE, writing in the New York *Observer*, controverts the impression that the Protestant church in Germany is dominated by liberalism. "On the whole," say Professor Schodde, the 'German church is evangelical, at least so far as represented by the rank and file of the member and by the average pulpit."

THE Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, has recently returned from a brief journey to Great Britain at the invitation of British Endeavorers. He says that the transformation of British feeling in favor of America within the last year is simply wonderful. All seem to recognize, he says, that our war for Cuba is just and humanitarian.

THE following paragraph comes from *The Christian Advocate* of New York. "No church can permanently grow if its pulpits are filled with latitudinarians, nor can any one long exert moral power if its pulpits are filled with platitudinarians, and no church can make numerous accessions, except by perverting from other denominations, if its pulpits are filled with attitudinarians. Only those religious bodies can flourish whose pulpits are filled by men who have convictions, who believe, who know what and why they believe, and attach importance to that which distinguishes them from others."

A CONFERENCE has just been held by representatives of the American Board, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Presbyterian Board, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, with a view to "a frank and mutual understanding as to the responsibilities of American Christians to the people of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and an agreement as to the most effective distribution of the work among the several boards, if it shall be found expedient and practicable to undertake it."

"ON a brief visit to a small country town of about a thousand inhabitants made a few days ago," says *The Presbyterian Review* (Toronto), "our attention was called to the fact that there were five Protestant churches in the place, not counting a little gathering of Plymouth Brethren. There were five pastors serving these churches and the stations lying in the immediate neighborhood, all of them worthy men and no doubt doing good work. All, we believe, were evangelical. But with one exception the congregations were all small and with little prospect of increase. One or at most two ministers could easily have cared for the spiritual needs of the whole community, and one could not help feeling that the remaining three were to all intents and purposes throwing away their time and strength in a place that did not need them."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHO DESTROYED THE FLEET AT MANILA?

FROM England comes a claim that the marksmanship which destroyed Admiral Montojo's fleet at Manila was not so much due to the efforts of American naval officers in training their gunners as to the employment of men enticed from her British majesty's ships. Mr. Cunninghame Graham wrote to the following effect to *The St. James's Gazette*, London:

I have it from good authority that the Spanish squadron at Cavite was destroyed by Englishmen. When the American ships were assembling at Hongkong, Dewey engaged British gunners at $500 per month. This explains the good shooting. It is quite common for English ships to lose some good seamen and gunners by desertion when they lie in the same port with Americans, as the Americans pay higher wages. In the present case, the question is whether the authorities at Hongkong winked at this desertion, thus committing a flagrant breach of neutrality. The British Government certainly should give information on the subject.

A voluminous correspondence is the result of this allegation. A Mr. Banister writes:

"The statement issued by the United States Navy Department concerning the proportion of aliens in the American navy is likely to be extremely misleading. What are referred to in the report as aliens only include the Chinese and other foreigners that have not taken out 'first citizenship papers.' As hardly any foreigners are nowadays permitted to enlist in the United States navy that are not willing to go through this formality, the number of so-called aliens in the 'personnel' of the American fleets is necessarily very small. If, however, all the American sailors born in Britain, Ireland, Nova Scotia, Scandinavia, etc., were to be classed as aliens, regardless of their intended citizenship, the report would undoubtedly show that of the men that man Uncle Sam's fleets a large majority are aliens. . . . During the visit of our North Atlantic squadron to New York in order to participate in the Columbian celebration, one of the British captains admitted to some reporters that a considerable number of the British sailors had taken the opportunity to desert to the American navy. While the British fleet was lying in the North River then hundreds of the sailors and marines came ashore, and I had an opportunity of talking with a great many of them. I remember that practically all those I conversed with had something to say in regard to what certain saloon-keepers, policemen, American petty officers, etc., had told them concerning the higher pay and better food and treatment they would receive by joining the United States navy. I am positive that many saloon-keepers in the neighborhood of the pier where most of the Englishmen came ashore had been offered a bonus on every British sailor they could persuade to desert his ship, and enlist under the stars and stripes."

A correspondent signing himself "Englishman" makes answer to these claims in the following words:

"Referring to the letter of Mr. Cunninghame Graham in yesterday's paper, any one who knows anything of the American navy will take the assertion as to Dewey's fleet being in great part manned by deserters from English navy with a little salt. Assuming, however, such was the case, how can it be explained that the shooting off Cuba by Sampson's fleet was equally as good as Dewey's fleet? I have spent over ten years in the United States, and have had the opportunity of knowing how the Americans can use their guns, and their ability has been demonstrated in the present. In regard to the balance of the statements made, the one trouble is that the average Englishman is full of prejudice, and can see nothing good outside of England, and knows absolutely nothing of Americans or the United States except what he learns through the papers and from a few noisy politicians."

In the same journal Mr. Hiram S. Maxim (of Maxim-gun and aeroplane fame) also replies to Mr. Graham's charges. He says in part:

"I have nothing but admiration for the skill of English gunners, and there is no question that, with the single exception of the Americans, they are the best in the world; but it must be remembered that the American navy has given much greater attention to the question of accuracy of fire than any other nation, and that they have various improvements in the mountings of their guns which enable them to be fired with greater accuracy than is possible in other countries. When I was in Washington several years ago, the naval authorities told me that in case of war the superior accuracy of our fire would be so great as to be a most important factor in the struggle. Is not this accuracy due in some measure to the fact that the very large guns in the American navy are trained by electricity, which enables a species of telescopic sight to be employed which is completely impracticable with guns trained by hand?"

Mr. Graham's claim has resulted in a communication from Admiral Dewey to the Washington authorities (in reply to inquiries), to the effect that there are in our fleet in the Philippines but eight English sailors, none of whom were enlisted at Hongkong, and all of whom have declared their intention of becoming American citizens.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"AT the eleventh hour, just before the close of the war, attempts are made by the English to sow dissension between Germany and the United States," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, "and that in the face of those clear, unmistakable declarations on the part of the United States ambassador in Berlin." The reference is to the reports that come from Hongkong and are sent, via London, with embellishments, so it is charged, to America. The latest of these reports is that concerning the German gunboat, the *Irene*, and her protection of Spaniards against the insurgents, until the appearance of an American vessel. The *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, says on this subject:

"No reliable account of the affair has yet been received, but it is certain that if the German vessel interfered at all, it was for the protection of people who have a right to be protected. It should be remembered that Germany is neutral toward Spain and the United States, but not toward the rebels. The latter are merely private persons, and not recognized as belligerents. Germany occupies exactly the same position as in the Franco-German war, when the Communards were not recognized. It is not possible to act otherwise."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"It is of greatest importance at this point that the United States should declare its intentions, whether it is willing to assume a protectorate over the Philippines and thereby give a guaranty of protection to the foreigners or not. If the United States intends to recognize Aguinaldo, it is quite possible that Germany will not be satisfied, and that she will take energetic measures for the protection of her nationals in Luzon and others of the islands."

The Manila Germans seem to know nothing of an estrangement between Dewey and Diederichs. Here is an extract from a letter received from a resident of Coburg from Manila, and published in the *Tageblatt*, Berlin:

"Things are little changed here. The rebels are up throughout the province, but they do not seem able to make any headway, for the Spaniards know that it's a matter of life and death, and they fight bravely. We are under the protection of the German ships, but the Spaniards will suffer if the city is stormed. Naturally our enviable position does not make us more popular with the Spaniards. You must know that other nationalities, Austrians, Swiss, Italians, Dutch, are also under the protection of Germany, and the officers of our war-ships are not pleased with the task before them. I can't see anything of the rebels in the neighborhood of the city yet. The German colony has chartered two steamers for our accommodation. They are anchored near our ships of war. The city looks very gay on account of the many flags, of which the British and the German are the most numerous. The rebels and the Americans have issued proclamations threatening with execution all persons caught looting. If they are as good as their word, the foreign residents must naturally profit."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE CUBAN: PAST AND PRESENT VIEWS OF HIM.

"IF public opinion about the Cubans had been the same a few months ago as it is to-day, the course of events might have been different," writes the New York correspondent of the London *Times*.

"It is simply ridiculous," says the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam. "If the Americans had been better informed about those sweet cherubs of insurgents, who were represented to them as martyrs by the war party, there would perhaps have been no war at all!" These two excerpts strike the keynote of newspaper comment abroad regarding the present attitude of Cubans and Americans toward each other. Yet well-informed journals evince no surprise. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"As had been expected, the Cuban insurgents do not make a very favorable impression upon the Americans who have gone to help them. The majority of the insurgents probably had not the slightest idea of the fact that the Americans took so seriously a struggle which to themselves was more a sport than anything else. . . . But do not the Americans see now what was clear to other people from the beginning—that these rebels rebel against all and every authority? If they do not rise against the Spaniards, they will rebel against the Americans. . . . The humanitarian principles and the quick, nervous ability to create order out of chaos for which the Americans are noted will now find ample scope. It is not too much to say that the administration can not well be placed in any hands but their own."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"We all still remember how the Americans used to regard Gomez and Garcia as, in a sort, miniature Washingtons, and how this illusion led them to draw comparisons between the insurrection and their own war of independence. They hoped to furnish Rochambeaus and Lafayettes to a people struggling for their liberty, and this sentiment was largely the cause of the war. . . . All that is changed now. The majority of American papers now realize that the task the United States has undertaken is long and difficult—like the task of rendering Egypt capable of self-government, for instance. It is also assumed that the insurgents represent neither the opinions nor the ideals of the majority of Cubans, and there is no reason to doubt that this is correct. It is very doubtful that serious people in Cuba desire the island to be added to the list of small, ever-convulsed states which border the Caribbean Sea. Many Cubans doubtless prefer Mr. McKinley's rule to that of Garcia or Maximo Gomez. But it is none the less interesting to note how the Americans, with arguments drawn from stern realities, prepare themselves to violate the declarations of disinterestedness made before the war."

Not many papers say anything in defense of the Cuban. *Lloyd's Weekly*, London, says:

"There is not even decency enough amongst the insurgent leaders to enable them to conceal their disappointment at not being allowed to plunder and murder the conquered Spaniards, and fears of their making trouble are openly expressed. Any attempt to create such trouble must, of course, be instantly and sternly repressed, and if President McKinley wishes to secure his avowed object of inaugurating proper and peaceable government of the island so near his own shores it is clear that the American troops will have to assist in enforcing the laws. To withdraw the strong hand of power would be to let loose a merciless horde of semi-savages upon the people who, whatever their shortcomings may be, have kept up a form of civilized government in the Cuban cities."

The Weekly Scotsman, Edinburgh, does not see how Cuba, with its large colored population, can be admitted into the Union as a State. *The Home News*, London, makes a little dig at the United States by saying that "it would be an odd Nemesis for the nurture of Fenianism were the United States to find in the Pearl of the Antilles a dependency in which all the British troubles over Ireland were immeasurably magnified. But the event is not unlikely. Seen afar, the Cuban insurgent was a patriot worthy of a good man's blood; near at hand the Cretan cutthroat is as a king to him." This paper, nevertheless, thinks that the friendly feeling which has arisen between the Spanish and American soldiers is very remarkable and pleasing. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"No Cuban republic can be discovered by the most searching examination—only little bands of brigands, who are in no sense white men, and for whom the American soldier has speedily contracted a deep contempt. He will not as much as allow the high-souled Cuban patriot to come into his own native Santiago. This has outraged patriotic feeling, and Garcia is off in a fit of the sulks. What is to be done now? Obviously there is only one possible course. America must keep that promise of hers—so solemn and so explicit—not to annex Cuba, in a diplomatic sense. She must keep it '*à la manière d'Egypte*' and for an unspecified period. But it seems that there are Americans who, on discovering that there is no Cuban republic and that the insurgents are a hateful rabble, are beginning to say that they have been tricked into this war on false pretenses."

Goldwin Smith, in *The Weekly Sun*, Toronto, proceeds to lecture in the following manner on the subject of "Spanish Atrocities":

"We are not bound to pin our faith to the rodomontade of the yellow press of New York or General Fitzhugh Lee. We need not believe that Weyler destroyed 600,000 Cubans, more than a third of the population; that he fired a revolver into an infant's mouth; or that he deflowered a Cuban maiden before his troops. We need not charge the yellow fever to the account of the Spanish authorities. Nor need we saddle the Government with the confusion consequent on negro emancipation, or the decline in the value of products, both of which form serious factors in the situation. We have had a warning against credulity in the case of the Cuban insurgents, who, after being represented as a set of noble patriots fit, according to the Senate of the United States, to be recognized as a republic, turn out to be a set of squalid, savage, and vagabond marauders, nearly akin to the Maroons. . . .

"We are now assured that a government of humanity and intelligence is to follow; not, let us hope, of the humanity which burns negroes alive, or of the intelligence which framed the Dingley tariff."

Many papers admit that Uncle Sam, if he "pays the piper," may also order the music. "A permanent military occupation of Cuba may be necessary in the interests of peace and order, but it is a big price for the United States to pay," says the London, Ontario, *Advertiser*, and it adds: "A protectorate might answer the purpose, but it would be annexation in all but name, and there is little sense in making two bites of the cherry." A few other journals become sarcastic. *The Telegram*, Toronto, says:

"Warm and glowing is the United States' love of Cuba, but chill and chillier is the United States' love of the Cuban. There was a time when Uncle Sam just doted on the Cubans, when those exiled children of freedom were struggling toward the light. But since the war began Uncle Sam has learned a lot both about Cuba and the Cubans. He has learned that Cuba is extremely valuable, and that the Cubans are extremely worthless. . . . When American troops have been chasing Cuban patriots through the dim interior of the island for the next fifty years, the great republic will come to understand that Spain was sinned against as well as sinning."

Only a very few papers seem inclined to take the part of the Cuban. The St. Thomas, Ontario, *Journal* thus draws a comparison between Cubans and Americans:

"Disorderly bushwhackers, indeed! At any rate, they are no worse than the train robbers and lynchers who form a part of the population of the conquering nation. Such expressions impel one to the belief that the war was not undertaken so much to aid Cuban independence, as was so loudly claimed, but to avenge the *Maine*, and place Cuba's lone star in company with the other stars on the United States flag. In other words, it is a war for conquest and not of humanity."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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COLOMBIA AND ITALY.

THE Italian Government has despatched a squadron of five ships to the coast of Colombia to collect a debt. The cause is described in the *Secolo*, Milan, to the following effect:

During the civil war of 1895 in the United States of Colombia some foreigners suffered loss, among them an Italian named Cerruti, who laid his claim before his own Government. The Colombian Government refused to pay, and after some wrangling President Cleveland was accepted as arbitrator by both parties. Colombia was found in the wrong and told to pay $300,000, besides satisfying the creditors of Cerruti. The $300,000 was paid, but the creditors received nothing, and they have asked the Italian Government to collect. The case might have run on for another weary period, but the Italian Government preferred to enforce the Cleveland award. Admiral Candiani has gone with five ships to Cartagena in the state of Bolivar. He will use force if his demands are not complied with. Admiral Candiani does not answer to telegrams of the Italian Government, and it is possible that his answers have been confiscated by the Colombians. This would hardly be wise, as he is much more likely to act with energy if left to himself than if he is hampered by instructions from home. It is nevertheless rumored that Candiani has orders to wait until he can communicate with the new Colombian Congress and the new President.

It has been noted that some of our papers object to the coercion of Colombia. The Italians think this is hardly just. The *Tribuna*, Rome, says:

"It seems that some people in New York are dissatisfied, as they consider the action of the Italian Government opposed to a doctrine that the Americans have of their own. It is, however, very remarkable that the Americans should object to the enforcing of an award made by their own President. Other nations should be grateful to Italy for her disregard of the Monroe doctrine where her own interests are concerned. Perhaps it would be best if this petty South American state were to give Admiral Candiani a chance to teach it a lesson."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

ALTHO some papers, like the Berlin *National Zeitung*, think the United States asks too much from Spain, the opinion prevails in Europe that peace is not far off. It is thought that the incompetence of their Government, its corruption, its planlessness, have completely upset the Spaniards. They want peace. One of the most interesting accounts we have seen is that of the Spanish correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, Brussels, which we summarize as follows:

In Catalonia, Spain's most progressive province, there are lots of people who desire immediate peace, and who would even be pleased if the colonies were lost.

"We could not be worse off than we are if Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Englishmen, or even Americans ruled over us. Catalonia pays more than four fifths of the taxes, and we are tired of it. The maladministration of the country is the sole cause of our defeat." The Government has asked for subscriptions to purchase Krupp guns for the defense of the coast. Some $400,000 is wanted, only $200,000 has been given, and the Catalonians have given very little of that. Their reasons are very characteristic. "Let Krupp send the guns," they say, "and we will pay on delivery. But to send money to Madrid? No, sir! We'd lose our money and never get the guns." In other provinces the people are less downhearted, but peace is wished for everywhere.

The *Dresdener Nachrichten* thinks that, in view of the condition of Spain, her stern pride becomes mere childish stubbornness. Spain is sufficiently humbled to give her "I-told-you-so's" a hearing. General Polavieja's book, just out, attracts much attention. He advocated real, not pretended, autonomy as long ago as 1879. General Guyenecke said, "This is the end of Spain," when he heard of the outbreak of the present rebellion. Campos, Blanco, Linares, and other high officers advocated reform without ceasing. They lay the fault entirely at the door of the Spanish carpet-baggers, who failed to understand that there is a limit even to political corruption.

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, advocates a division of Cuba, the east to belong to the United States, the west to Spain. Both powers could then vie with each other in making their dark-skinned *protégés* happy. The *Handelsblad*, however, thinks the "business instinct" of the Americans will be in the path of moderate demands. It says:

"The Americans will not only get Cuba, but Porto Rico. The first reason is: Spain, Dr., to United States of America—To ——— shots fired at you, $———; to ——— enlisted, $———, etc. The next reason is much more simple. The Americans can take Porto Rico, and they can hold it. This argument appears the most convincing."

The St. James's Gazette, London, thinks the prospects for peace are not bad, if only Spain will see that she must not offer too little and the United States understands that she must not ask too much. It is interesting to note that the German papers regard the Ladrones as a group likely to remain in our possession, as it will be very valuable as soon as the Panama canal is a reality. On the other hand, some of the most anti-German journals abroad are disappointed that the Carolines, which are practically German, tho Spanish in name, are not to be annexed.

One result of the actual fighting seems to delight the editors of the most respectable papers of the world: the increased respect with which Spaniards and Americans regard each other. The treatment which Admiral Cervera and his officers receive has made a very favorable impression.

As to the impression made by America's military exhibition, opinions differ. "Strategists of the Mahan and Colomb type are little satisfied," writes the Frenchman Pressensé, in *Cosmopolis*. His English rival reviewer in the same magazine, Henry Norman, is confident that there never was such an army so ably mobilized and transported as the American. But not all Britons are equally enthusiastic. The Toronto *Globe* sums up as follows:

"Men equally brave and equally determined have faced each other in the trenches and rifle-pits, and the stronger and better armed have conquered. The defense of El Caney for nine hours by 600 Spaniards, without artillery, against 4,000 Americans, shows that the victory is due to the power of numbers and equipment."

The majority of German papers agree with the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which remarks that, tho Spain has suffered numerous defeats, the United States records no victory worth being proud of, and that, tho our booty may be large, it is not glorious. We find, however, a few notable exceptions. Maximilian Harden writes in his *Zukunft* that Hobson's entrance of Santiago harbor was the greatest feat of the age, heralding the victory of the vigorous Americans over the stupid and effete military nobles of Europe. And the *Deutsche Töpfer- und Ziegler-Zeitung*, Berlin, believes that the United States could not but win, because her educational system is much superior to that of Spain, the latter country having fallen from the high pinnacle which marked her medieval terra-cottas. Here and there our victory is attributed to British support, tho continental papers are sorry that the British publications which talk of a coalition against the United States do not think it worth the while to give data. Our Canadian contemporaries are the most persistent in defense of this theory. Yet there are British writers of note who warn the United States in a friendly manner against arousing the enmity of strong nations. Frederic Greenwood, in *The Nineteenth Century*, says:

"The United States is in no condition to resist by force and arms the dictates of a European partnership of three. The unpleasantness of this fact takes nothing from its truth. To point to an error which we all shared with the American people, the

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visible mass of their strength, their abounding resources, a limitless but unexaggerated confidence in the vigor and tenacity of a vast population, blinded them to their inefficiency as a fighting nation. 'In six months—— Yes, but fleets are not built in six months; and what havoc and humiliation the States would have to submit to in less than that time, if their half-made army and their little navy had to deal with the trained millions and the strong fleets of a European coalition, they have now some means of judging. Yet I read the other day in a distinguished London journal that 'America will regard any interference by Europe as an unfriendly impertinence, to be met by cold disdain.' Why, so it might be met, if intervention were confined to verbal remonstrance and advice. Cold disdain would do very well for an answer in that case, but it is not the case in contemplation. What the United States look to with suppressed concern is the interference which begins with protest, goes on to menace, and, if then confronted, ends with the employment of force."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Rats in the Azores.—"A resident of Fayal," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "complains of the abundance of rats and rabbits. The rats multiply fast, and make all sorts of depredations, not only within houses, but in the fields and gardens. They attack a great number of edible fruits, such as bananas, oranges, and grapes; they infest granaries, houses, and fields. Among other depredations, the rabbits have attacked a field of tea plants, and of 4,000 vigorous shoots that were set out by the proprietor they have destroyed 3,988 completely, leaving him 12 by way of consolation. The farmers are beginning to ask what they shall do. Shall they import the mongoose? The example of Jamaica makes them hesitate. And still another example in the Azores is of a kind to render them cautious in matters of acclimatation. The pigs there have been allowed to run wild and live in a state of freedom; the result is that imported partridges have almost entirely disappeared, the young having been eaten by the swine. It is thus difficult to tell what to do, and meanwhile rats and rabbits are abandoning themselves to all sorts of excesses."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

SOME fears are entertained in Europe with regard to the yellow fever among the Spanish troops about to be sent back to Spain. The *Vossische Zeitung* suggests a quarantine at the Canary Islands.

GREAT BRITAIN has annexed the Santa Cruz and Duff Islands, near the Salmon Islands. The islands contain about 800 square miles, with a population of Papuan negroes numbering about 5,000. The islands are likely to be valuable as coaling-stations.

PENNY (two-cent) postage throughout the entire British empire will probably soon be a reality. Canada is for it, the Cape is satisfied, only Australia holds back. But if it is introduced in the other parts of the Empire, Australia will hardly be able to continue the old rate, think the English papers.

A SERIOUS rebellion seems to be in progress in China, it is pointed chiefly against the reforms which the Emperor thinks necessary if China is to preserve her independence. Curiously enough, these ultra-conservative rebels are said to have their headquarters in a republic. The rebels are supposed to be directed by a "junta" in San Francisco.

A BAVARIAN voter showed his contempt for parliamentary institutions in a unique manner. During a hotly contested election, at which nearly all the German parties had solicited his vote, he placed in the urn a slip marked "Isaiah xli. 24." The passage reads: "Behold, ye are of nothing, and your work of naught, an abomination is he that chooseth you."

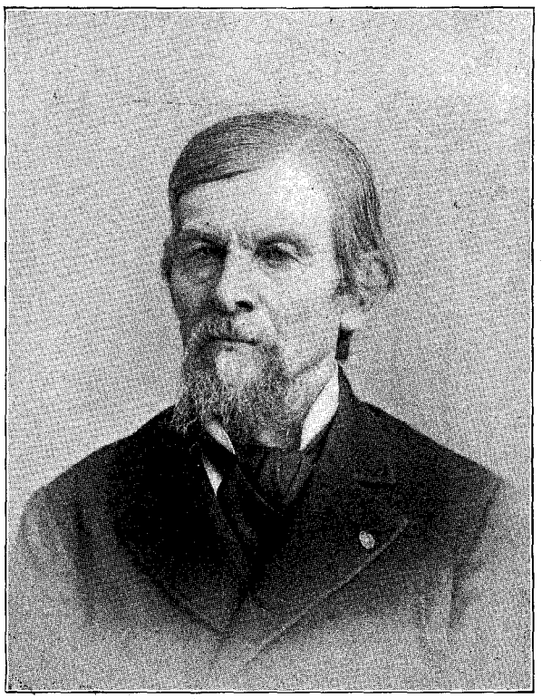
THE second Zola trial has, like the first, ended with the conviction of the novelist. But this neither ends the case against Zola nor the agitation for another Dreyfus trial, which Zola advocates. Colonels Picquart and Esterhazy, who accuse each other of being really the spies who committed the crime for which Dreyfus has been sentenced, have been arrested by order of the military tribunal.

AN agitation is carried on in England to take the appointment of the parish clergy out of the hands of the bishops. So far the movement has failed, and it is thought that this will still further increase the antagonism of the Welsh dissenters against English central rule. Yet very moderate English papers oppose the election of vicars by the parish, altho they wish that the bishops would as much as possible consider the wishes of the parishioners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL SIGEL'S REMINISCENCES.

NO name arouses as much enthusiasm among the German veterans of the Civil War as that of Franz Sigel. The old general, now nearly seventy-five years of age, is still hard at work, publishing a magazine called *The New York Monthly*. A series of articles under the title of "Half a Century" have recently appeared from his pen, in which he gives an interesting



GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.

account of his memorable life, many of the facts of which, especially those pertaining to his revolutionary career in Europe, will be new to most American readers.

General Sigel was born November 18, 1824, in Sinsheim, grand-duchy of Baden. He was educated in the gymnasium in Bruchsal and the military academy at Carlsruhe. After serving in the regular army for four years, he resigned for political reasons, and devoted himself to the study of law.

When the revolution of 1848 broke out, Sigel at once joined the army of the insurgents and was entrusted with the organization of a volunteer force at Mannheim. In 1841, when the people of Baden and of the Palatinate arose in arms for the protection of the German Parliament and the new constitution, the regular army of Baden revolted and took sides with the people. Sigel was appointed commander of the Army of the Neckar, which was stationed between Mannheim and Heidelberg, and, on May 30, he fought the battle of Heppenheim against the Hessian General von Schaefer-Bernstein. Sigel was appointed Minister of War soon afterward, and when the Polish General Mierolowski was placed in command of the revolutionary forces, Sigel served as his adjutant. The revolutionary army was soon attacked by seventy thousand Prussians, commanded by Prince William, who later on became the first emperor of united Germany. After a number of sharp engagements, the insurgents were compelled to surrender at Rastatt. The remnants of the army crossed the Rhine into Switzerland, and there disbanded.

The Swiss Government always had offered an asylum to politi-

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cal exiles, but, through foreign influence, the revolutionary leaders of the German uprising, among them Sigel, were expelled from that country. He had lived at Zurich for some time, but, on hearing the news of the action of the Swiss Government, he fled to Geneva, where he lived under an assumed name. In the home of Mrs. Hohenemser, a liberal-minded woman, he became acquainted with other noted exiles,—Frapolli, an Italian; General Klapka, a Hungarian who had fought for liberty at Komorn; Friedrich Kapp, the author of the famous work on the Hessians; and Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist and patriot. Of the last named, General Sigel says:

"Mazzini impressed me as a sincere and honest man to whom conviction was everything. His pale, intellectual face showed unceasing work and care, and his clear eyes reflected the nobility and kindness of his heart. He often spoke to me as a father would speak to his son, giving me good advice on a number of subjects. He was a great agitator, very enthusiastic for the welfare and prosperity of the people, the true friend of his own country, and a martyr to his convictions."

Sigel, while living in Geneva, wrote an article for the *Basler Landeszeitung* entitled "A Project for Invasion," which attracted the attention of the Swiss Government. He was compelled to leave that city and went to Lugano, in the canton of Tessin. Here he remained a few months, studied Italian and English, and wrote down his reminiscences of the Baden uprising.

But even at Lugano his identity became known to the Swiss officials. He was arrested by a police commissioner and taken to the French frontier, where he was turned over to a French officer, who took him to Paris. This official was gracious enough to allow Sigel to remain in that city twenty-four hours before taking him to Havre, where he was to be shipped to America. He was paroled on his word of honor to return the next day to police headquarters, and, after being set free, he visited the different points of interest in Paris. By mere chance he strolled into a hotel where lived a number of other revolutionary exiles, among them being Carl Schurz, who had also fled from Switzerland. The next day Sigel returned to police headquarters, as he had promised, and was promptly sent to Havre. Through the intercession of Crosby, the American consul, however, Sigel was permitted to sail on the *Franklin* for England, instead of going direct to America. After landing in Southampton, he went to London, the place of refuge for the exiles of all nations. He met Kinkel—the famous German poet who had been rescued by Schurz—Arnold Ruge, Louis Blanc, Carl Blind, Ledru Rollin, and many others who had participated in the continental revolutions. He supported himself in a precarious manner by giving piano lessons and playing the piano in a "side show" of the World's Fair of 1851.

There was great excitement in London in the fall of 1851 over the political conditions which prevailed in France. The exiles in London had strong hopes that the National Assembly would win over the reactionary party, led by Louis Napoleon, and by its example open a chance for other revolutions in Europe. But the *coup d'état* of Napoleon, December 2, 1851, put an end to their hopes. Most of the exiles, among them Sigel, resolved to leave Europe. He departed from Southampton May 1, 1862, on the *Washington*, and a few weeks later arrived in New York, after a stormy voyage. Here he was received by two of his brothers and escorted to the Constance Hotel, kept by Major Max Weber, who later served as a brigadier-general in the Civil War.

In 1857 General Sigel went to St. Louis to take a position as teacher of mathematics, history, and French in the German-American Institute of that city. In 1860 he was elected one of the directors of the public schools of St. Louis, but at the outbreak of hostilities he resigned his position and organized a regiment of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. It was through his example that the Germans of Missouri organized troops and by their heroic efforts saved the State for the Union. Sigel's regiment participated in the affair of Camp Jackson, May 10, 1861, then marched to the southwest of Missouri, and there fought the battle of Carthage. Sigel commanded a brigade at Wilson's Creek and gave valuable aid to the brave General Lyon, who was killed in this battle. It was through Sigel's excellent generalship in March, 1862, that the battle of Pea Ridge, Kansas, was won and the Confederates overwhelmingly defeated.

On March 20, 1863, a meeting of the Loyal National League was held at Cooper Union. This league had been formed for the purpose of "binding together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory, and integrity of the nation." At the meeting at the Cooper Union, the following letter, written by General Sigel, was read, and received with great enthusiasm:

"I can not be present at the inauguration of the Loyal National League this evening, but I send my best wishes, and request you to enrol my name among its members. I believe that the self-preservation of the North and the preservation of republican principles on this continent have made this war on the part of the United States Government necessary, and that there can be no rest until our arms have triumphantly established the rights of man and the majesty of the law over the whole South. All the talent and energy, the wealth and resources of the people should be laid on the altar of the nation; and if the Government will employ all these agencies and trust in men of energy and character, unfettered by petty jealousies, to break the ranks of the enemy in front and at home, this war will be speedily ended. We must have the sharp sword as well as the sharp pen—the strong arm as well as the strong and fearless mind, to help us in this terrible struggle. The people must awaken those who sleep and stir up those who are creeping along instead of marching onward with self-relying boldness.

"I believe in the Monroe doctrine, in the Butler code, in the President's proclamation, in the good-will and perseverance of the people, in the undaunted courage of our volunteers, in the final vindication of the honest, the just, and the brave, in the liberation of the downtrodden and the slave, and in the overthrow and death of the Southern oligarchy."

Just before the close of the war, General Sigel resigned from the army to become partner and one of the editors of the *Wecker*, a German newspaper of Baltimore. In 1867 he moved to New York. In 1869 he was nominated on the Republican state ticket for secretary of state, but was defeated. In 1870, by invitation of President Grant, he went with the San Domingo commission to the West Indies, and on his return was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Ninth district of New York. This position, however, he gave up to become the register of the city of New York. In 1886 Sigel was appointed pension agent for New York, which position he held until 1889. In the last presidential election he supported McKinley and Hobart, and published an appeal to the soldiers of the Civil War, urging them to support the Republican candidates.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech Again.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Your number for June 18, on "contemporary opinion of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech," quotes Colonel Lamon, in conversation, as depreciating very rudely its effect upon the audience. The interview is full of inaccuracies, and contains absolute misstatements of fact, as is shown by reference to the newspapers of the time. "While the President delivered his few hundred words the multitude observed perfect silence," says the account. "One might have been able to hear the proverbial pin drop." The absurdity of attributing to want of appreciation the solemn hushed attention with which those high thoughts and grandly simple expressions were heard, is apparent. But in the intervals of the speech, the contemporaneous report (of the Associated Press) shows that there was spontaneous applause five times repeated.

Colonel Lamon is represented as saying: "I am the only Lincoln biographer who was on that platform at Gettysburg, the others got their material at second-hand." Colonel John Hay, one of Lincoln's biographers, and now United States ambassador at London, was present throughout, and his account bears marks of authenticity which are wanting in these far-off reminiscences of Lamon. Mr. Everett is represented as uttering his disappointment, in answer to "a whispered question from Secretary Seward." Is it likely that Colonel Lamon heard whispered questions amid such a throng?

Another of Mr. Lincoln's biographers, Col. J. G. Nicolay, the President's Secretary, was also present, and has given the fullest and most authentic account of the occasion, the speech, and Lincoln's preparation of it, which has appeared anywhere (*Century*, February, 1894).

A. R. SPOFFORD.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1898.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The prospects of peace and what it will bring has stimulated trade. July was notable for its small number of failures, and August promises an increase of business activity all over the country, especially in the West. Prices of securities and produce both show an upward tendency and the general outlook is encouraging.

Few Failures.—"Failures were in number fewer in July than in either four preceding years, and in amount of liabilities smaller than in any year excepting the last, when July failures were the smallest in any month on record. Trading failures were both fewer and in amount smaller than in any previous year. Two large failures of real estate corporations make up nearly a quarter of the aggregate this year, and a few others not connected with the general condition of business make up over 40 per cent. of the manufacturing aggregate. In the three full months since the war was declared, the failures in manufacturing and trading have amounted to only $46,000 more than last year, and have been smaller than in the same months of any other year."—*Dun's Review, August 6.*

Peace Prospects and Prosperity.—"The stimulating influences of the apparently near approach of peace, coupled with the general expected beneficial effects it is hoped will flow from the opening up of new markets in the lands added to the national domain, seem to increase as the summer wanes. That the improvement while as yet admittedly one largely of sentiment is not entirely so confined, however, is proven by reports of a still further increased distribution of staple goods in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, where the excellent crop situation has rendered harmless the supposed benumbing effects of war."—*Bradstreet's, August 6.*

Stock Prices Climbing the Ladder.—"Stocks seem to have started upward after a surprisingly long period of steadiness. The average for sixty most active stocks, $60.43, rises for the first time in this year over $60 per share against $59.94 a week ago, having never been lower than $58.45 nor higher than $59.94 until this week since the first of June. There appears strong buying of good stocks by substantial parties who do not purchase for quick returns. Money is in better demand, and eleven of the principal banks have made 55 per cent. of their loans on paper, against 40 to 45 per cent. for several weeks past. Foreign exchange is unsettled, especially since $2,125,000 gold from London and $1,650,000 from Australia through San Francisco was ordered. Failures for the week have been 196 in the United States against 237 last year, and 21 in Canada against 29 last year."—*Dun's Review, August 6.*

General Prices Advance.—"Prices are quite generally firm or tending upward in spite of the midsummer quietness in many lines of trade, and the approximate index number on August 1 stands at a higher figure than at any previous time since October, 1893. As a result of operations in July, 32 or about one-third of all staples advanced in value, 27 declined, while 44 remained steady or unchanged. Advances in many cereals, except wheat and flour, live beeves and hogs, a number of provisions, dairy products and groceries, most raw textiles except cotton, petroleum, rubber, alcohol, opium, and quinin, are features of the month's operations. Important decreases, aside from that in wheat, are found in some few makes of iron and steel, some other metals, and in building lumber. The list of unchanged prices is a long one, including many groceries and provisions, hides and leather, most grades of cotton goods, coal and coke, most building materials except lumber, drugs and chemicals. Compared with August one year ago, 66 out of 104 staples are higher, 29 are lower, and 9 are unchanged, so that it may be said that compared with a year ago there have been more than two advances for every decline reported."—*Bradstreet's, August 6.*

Activity in the West.—"Features of distributive trade in the West, the section reporting relatively the most activity at present, are the improving demand for dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and hats at such centers as Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Omaha. At all these cities the fall demand is reported in excess of a year ago, and crop prospects continue of a stimulating character. Features of the week are the sale of 50,000 pairs of shoes to the Government at Chicago, advances in prices of steel plates, the taking of considerable quantities of steel rails for export, and more activity in lumber. Buyers from the South and Southwest are increasing in number at St. Louis, and orders are larger than usual at this period. Kansas City reports live-stock receipts, sales, and prices are good and packing-house products active, while Omaha reports the heaviest fall shipments in years. Throughout the Northwest the good crop outlook gives tone to trade, and prospects are exceptionally good. The same is true of reports from the States of Oregon and Washington, where export trade is increasing. Dry weather has caused a falling-off of trade in California and the shutting-down of some mining plants owing to the scarcity of water."—*Bradstreets, August 6.*

Canadian Trade.—"Hot weather in the Dominion of Canada limits trade, which, however, is reported fair and in excess of last year. Toronto reports the outlook for the Manitoba wheat crop as improved, lumber more active, and northwestern lumber camps working all summer, an unusual feature in this industry. Hot weather has checked trade at Montreal, an exception to this being business in fruit, which is very active. A satisfactory business is doing at Victoria and Vancouver, with the jobbing trade larger than a year ago. Business in the maritime provinces is quiet and reports from the fisheries are not encouraging."—*Bradstreet's, August 6.*

PERSONALS.

COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT of the *Gloucester*, formerly J. P. Morgan's yacht the *Corsair*, who has won such plaudits for his destruction of the Spanish destroyers at Santiago, is considered one of the best tacticians in the navy. While at the

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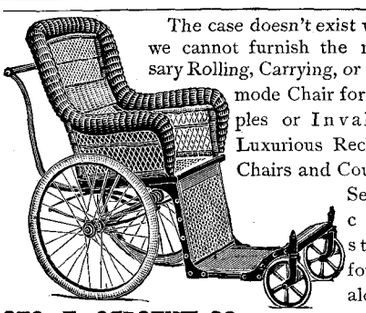

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head of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence he soon become master of the disposition and composition of foreign navies. Thus it was that after his service as executive officer of the *Maine* he was ordered by Secretary Long to Washington, where his counsel helped largely to mold the future naval plan.

Mr. Wainwright entered the Naval Academy in 1864 and was graduated in 1868; in 1868 he was assigned to the *Jamestown*, of the Pacific fleet; he was promoted to ensign in 1869, and was in 1870 ordered to the Hydrographic Office. The same year he was promoted to master, and from 1870 to 1872 was assigned to the *Colorado*, of the Asiatic fleet. He was in 1872 commissioned as lieutenant, and was in 1873 ordered back to the Hydrographic Office. From 1875 to 1878 he was in command of the Coast Survey vessel *Arago*. Since then he has made two cruises to China.

A COUPLE of generations ago, the Rev. Jedediah Dewey, one of the famous admiral's progenitors, one day was holding services in honor of the victory of Bennington, and was giving Providence all the credit for the triumph of the American arms. Ethan Allen, who was present, chafed under this neglect of his own part in the battle, and, according to the *Argonaut*, rising in his pew in the very middle of the "long prayer," called out: "Parson Dewey, Parson Dewey, Parson Dewey!" The clergyman stopped and opened his eyes. The intrepid Allen went on: "Please mention to the Lord about my being there." Not daunted by this outrageous interruption, the holy man thundered: "Sit down, thou bold blasphemer, and listen to the word of God."

IN an article on the age of our generals now at the front, the Buffalo *Express* says:

Gen. Samuel B. M. Young is the first of our general officers to be sent back to Key West on account of illness, but the heat and exertion seem to be disabling the leaders of our army much faster than the enemy's bullets. This calls attention to the fact that our army is almost entirely led by old men—men of an age which in civil life would be held to make them incapable of the severe physical exertion they are obliged to undergo. General Young is fifty-eight, and carries the scars of four severe wounds received in the Civil War. General Shafter is sixty-three, and would have been retired for age next year.

General Wheeler is only a year younger than General Shafter. General Hawkins, who was shot through the feet and is ill from heat and overwork besides, is older even than General Shafter. His retiring age of sixty-four will be reached this year. General Kent, who is thus far reported well, is Wheeler's age, sixty-two, while General Lawton is one of the boys of the army, being only fifty-five. Generals Sumner, Bates, and Chaffee are each fifty-six.

These are the nine general officers who went to Cuba with Shafter. The four oldest are already fit subjects for the hospital, and it will be a miracle if three out of the nine survive long the rigors of the campaign. Yet the conditions would have been but little different if others now in the camps of instruction at home had been sent to the front instead. General Coppinger is sixty-three, General Brooke sixty, General Corbin fifty-six, General Sheridan fifty-eight, General Henry fifty-nine, General Graham sixty-four, General Wilson sixty-one, General Butler sixty-two and a one-legged man, General Lee sixty-three. The youngest of the major-generals is Wade, who is fifty-five.

GENERAL LAWTON, the "fighting commander" at Santiago, is a soldier of experience and ability. He served in the Union army throughout the war, having entered as sergeant of Company E, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861, and being successively promoted through merit on the field of battle to first lieutenant of the Thirteenth Indiana Infantry in August, 1861; to captain in May, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel in November, 1864. In March, 1865, he was breveted colonel for gallant and meritorous service during the war.

He entered the regular establishment in July, 1866, as second lieutenant of the Forty-first Infantry (colored), and remained with that branch of the army until January, 1871, when he was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, with which he remained until September, 1888, when he was appointed inspector-general with the rank of major. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and held that rank until the opening of the present war with Spain, when the President appointed him brigadier-general of Volunteers and assigned him to the command of a division of the Fifth Army Corps commanded by General Shafter.

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Current Events.

Monday, August 1.

The **American army in Porto Rico** occupies the town of Juana Diaz. . . . On its way to San Juan, the cruiser *Columbia* **goes ashore**, but will be floated. . . . The Spanish cabinet discusses the **terms of peace** and asks the President for further explanation. . . . It is announced that the **expenses of the war** so far have been $90,000,000. . . . A despatch from Manila, via Hongkong, says that the **Philippine insurgents** are becoming defiant, and that General Merritt is having trouble in protecting the citizens of Manila. . . . It is announced that **Camp Alger is to be abandoned** because of its unsanitary condition. . . . Col. John Jacob Astor reaches Washington with General **Shafter's official report** of the campaign at Santiago. . . . The President appoints George G. Pierie, of Philadelphia, to be United States **consul at Munich**, Bavaria. . . . Governor Pingree, of Michigan, addresses the convention of the **League of American Municipalities** at Detroit. . . . **Hosmer, Codding & Co.**, of Boston, one of the largest boot and shoe dealers in New England, make an assignment. . . . **Martin Thorn is electrocuted** at Sing Sing. . . . The San Francisco commissioner of immigration is instructed to treat all **immigrants from Hawaii** as aliens until laws can be perfected to govern the matter.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Curzon announces that there are no negotiations in progress between the United States and Great Britain regarding the **Philippine Islands**. . . . It is reported that **Hawaii will pay Japan $200,000** in settlement of Japanese immigration claims.

Tuesday, August 2.

Madrid advices by way of London state that **Spain has accepted** the principal of the American peace conditions, and that the Government's reply left there on Monday evening. . . . The State Department makes public a summary of the **terms of peace** offered by the United States to Spain. . . . Reports from Cadiz to London state that not a single ship of **Admiral Camara's squadron** is fit for action. . . . The Surgeon-General of the army orders a thorough investigation by the **medical department at Santiago** to fix the responsibility for the overcrowding and lack of equipment of transports. . . . Speaker **Reed is renominated** by acclamation for Congress.

The Canadian Department of Marines receives from Washington a check for $475,000, the amount of the **award to Canadian sealers** in the Bering sea. . . . It is announced that **Bismarck's personal estate** amounts to fourteen million marks.

Wednesday, August 3.

Spain accepts the peace terms without asking for material modifications. . . . All of **General Shafter's cavalry**, including the Rough Riders, are ordered to Montauk Point. . . . Major-General Wade's division, comprising eighteen regiments of volunteers, is **ordered to Porto Rico. . . . General Garcia** if reported to have taken the town of Mayria, and to have captured 500 Spanish prisoners. . . . **Captain Philip**, of the battle-ship *Texas*, will be promoted to the grade of commodore in September, by the retirement of Rear-Admiral Sicard. . . . The **cruiser** *Columbia*, which went ashore on an uncharted reef at Ponce, is floated without injury. . . . **Gen. James B. Weaver** has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats, Populists, and Free Silver Republicans of the sixth Iowa district. . . . Attorney-General McCormick, of Pennsylvania, decides that **certificates of nomination**

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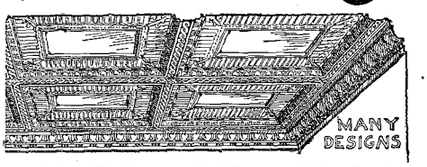

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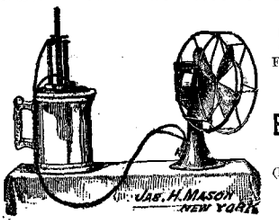

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and nomination papers filed in the State Department are not required to have revenue stamps attached. . . . It is announced that the Government will soon return to the International Navigation Company the steamers *St. Paul* and *St. Louis*, which will be at once restored to the transatlantic passenger service. . . . The **United States Spirits Association,** said to be the strongest combination of distillers ever formed, is organized in Cincinnati.

The editors of *La Petit* journal are fined and ordered to pay damages in the libel suit brought against them by **Emile Zola.** . . . It is announced that George M. Curzon, British Parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed **Viceroy of India to succeed the Earl of Elgin.** . . . A formidable **Carlist uprising** is reported from Catalonia, Spain.

Thursday, August 4.

The **Spanish cabinet meets,** the Queen Regent presiding, and discusses the peace proposals without arriving at any definite decision. . . . The Navy Department receives report of the **operations against Manzanillo,** showing that ten Spanish ships were sunk or destroyed in the engagement. . . . Edward W. Harden, a financial writer of Chicago, has been appointed by the Secretary of State **to study the financial conditions of the Philippines.** . . . Col. Sam Martin, the **Spanish commander who evacuated Ponce,** has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. . . . The Spanish prize steamer *Buena Ventura* is sold at New York. . . . **Horace G. Alger is nominated for governor** by the Wyoming Democrats and Silver Republicans. . . . Congressman **Joseph D. Sayers is nominated for governor** by the Texas Democrats. . . . Samuel L. Black, mayor of Columbus, Ohio, is elected president of the **League of American Municipalities. . . . Lieutenant Hobson** presides at a meeting in New York for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association.

The funeral services in memory of **Prince Bismarck** are held in Berlin, the Emperor and Empress being present. . . . **Jean L. C. Garnier,** the architect of the Grand Opera-House in Paris, is dead.

Friday, August 5.

General Hains's brigade **captured Guayamo** near the south coast of Porto Rico, driving the Spanish force of 500 men back toward Cayey, with a loss of one killed and two wounded; American casualties, three wounded. . . . Several officers of the **Sixth Massachusetts regiment** resign. . . . American marines land near San Juan, Porto Rico, and take possession of the Cape **San Juan lighthouse** and other lighthouse stations along the coast; the inhabitants welcomed the invaders. . . . **Captain Charles E. Clark,** commanding the battle-ship *Oregon,* breaks down and is ordered home. . . . General **Wheeler's report** on the operations before Santiago is made public. . . . Six deaths are reported by General Shafter; **deaths** in the camp of surrendered **Spanish troops** at Santiago average twelve daily.

It is stated that **Russia** is endeavoring to obtain a port on the Persian Gulf. . . . **Sir Thomas Lipton** presents to the Princess of Wales $500,000 to start dining-rooms in London at which working-people may secure substantial meals for from 2 to 8 cents.

Saturday, August 6.

The **Spanish Cabinet** approves the basis of the reply to the conditions of peace. . . . The transport *Gate City* sails from Santiago, bringing American cavalrymen North. . . . General Shafter reports fourteen deaths in his army at Santiago. . . . The raised Spanish cruiser *Marie Teresa* is about to start under her own steam for Norfolk.

The **English fleets** are on a war footing, prepared to sustain Lord Salisbury's stand with regard to Russia. . . . There is much criticism of the arrangements for the **funeral of Bismarck,** and the Emperor is said to have shown great tact in the face of open rebuffs.

Sunday, August 7.

The **Spanish Cabinet** finally **approves** the acceptance of **peace conditions** in reply telegraphed to Paris. . . . The general advance of divisions in the United States **army in Porto Rico** begins. . . . The First Regular Cavalry and the "Rough Riders" **sail from Santiago** for Montauk.

Turkey repudiates all responsibility for the **losses** sustained by American subjects during the Armenian massacres. . . . A dispatch from Shanghai to the London *Daily Mail* says that Russia is practically in **possession of New Chwang.** . . . A memorial service **in honor of Prince Bismarck** is held in Berlin.

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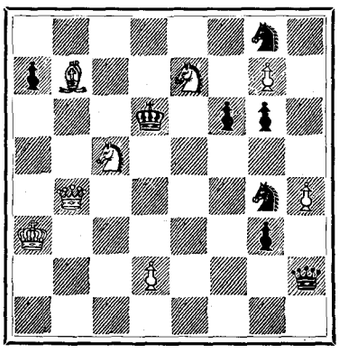
Problem 307.

BY DR. TH. SCHAAD, SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

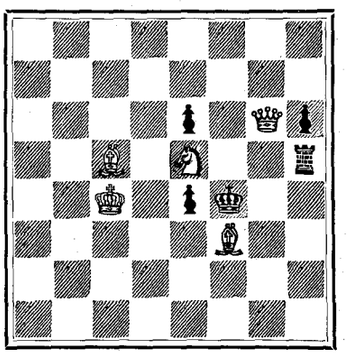
White mates in three moves.

Problem 308.

BY W. THOMAS.

First Prizes, *The Morning Herald* Tournament, Sydney, Australia.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 302.

Key-move, R—K B 2.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Dr. T. H. F., Kinston, N.C; T. H. Varner, Des Moines; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; Walter K. Wood, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; N. C. C., Southport, N. C.; W. R. Ellis, Bloomfield, Neb.; N. Crosskill, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; Mrs. S. W. G., Sing Sing, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Prof. W. G. Brown, Arrington, Va.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Eaton and Patten, Redlands, Cal.

Comments: "Very easy"—M. W. H.; "Very interesting, owing to Black's superiority of force"—H. W. B.; "A 'Happy' hit"—I. W. B.; "Very ingenious problem"—F. H. J.; "A perfect little gem"—R. M. C.; "Pretty piece of mechanism"—F. L. H.; "Deceptive at first sight; but not difficult"—T. H. T.; "Very neat"—T. H. V.; "Easy to see that unless the R is moved the B on Kt sq is useless"—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P.; "Variations are clever"—W. K. W.; "A good two-mover"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Very ingenious conception"—N. C. C.; "A 'Happy' idea very cleverly executed"—W. R. E.; "Almost required a nut-cracker"—N. C.

Several of our solvers were caught by R—R 7. The reply is B x P, and no mate next move.

No. 303.

1. B—Q 2 / K—K 4	2. Kt—B 4 / K x R	3. Kt (B 4)—Q 3, mate
	2. .. ... / K x P	3. R—R 5, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 2	2. B—B 4 / K—B sq or Q sq	3. Kt—K 7, mate
1. ..... / K—B 4	2. B—B 4 / K x R (must)	3. B—Q 6, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P., W. K. W., W. R. E., Dr. W. S. F., H. K., C. F. P.; Subscriber, Albany, N. Y.

Comments: "Short and sweet; and not very hard to see through"—H. W. B.; "Deserves commendation for difficulty, economy, and originality"—I. W. B.; "Looks easy, but troublesome and full of snares for the unwary"—R. M. C.; "A very neat composition"—Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P.; "I greatly admire the uniform construction, altho the key is easy"—W. K. W.; "Well up to the standard of ingenuity and true merit displayed in all the problems you publish"—W. R. E.; "Most clean cut"—Dr. W. S. F.; "Odd and pretty"—C. F. P.

Those who sent R—R 7 should look again, and they will see a large-sized hole through which Black escapes.

W. W. F., got 296 and 297. F. L. Hitchcock and S. L. Brewer, Tuskegee, Ala., were successful with 297.

The Cologne Tournament.

The Eleventh International Tournament of the German Schachbund began on August 1, in Cologne, Germany. The absence of Tarrasch and Pillsbury detracts somewhat from the interest, but the Chess-world is well represented. Of those who played at Vienna there are Steinitz, Showalter, Janowski, Tschigorin, Burn, Schlechter, and Schiffers. The others are: Charousek, of Budapesth; Cohn, of Berlin; Popiel, of Lemberg; Gottschall, of Posen; Heinrichsen, of Cologne; Fritz, of Darmstadt; Schallopp, of Berlin; Albin, of Vienna; Berger, of Gratz. This is a one-round tournament, six days a week, fifteen moves an hour. The eight prizes aggregate $850. At the time of going to press we have received the result of the sixth round, with the following total score:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	2½	3½	Janowsky	4	2
Berger	2	3	Popiel	2	4
Burn	4	2	Schallopp	½	5½
Charousek	4½	1½	Schiffers	3	3
Cohn	5½	½	Schlechter	4½	1½
Fritz	2	4	Showalter	2	4
Gottschall	1½	4½	Steinitz	4	2
Heinrichsen	1½	4½	Tschigorin	4½	1½

An Absent-minded Chess-Player.

Dr. Zukertort, the celebrated Chess-player, was walkiug in the street one day when an idea struck him with regard to a certain Chess-opening, and he began carefully to think it out, with a view of playing it in his next game with the equally well-known player, Mr. Steinitz, says the Newcastle (England) *Chronicle*. Lost in thought, he stood at the corner of a street for a long time, until a policeman, suspecting him, went up and told him to move on. "Beg pardon," replied the little doctor, absently, without looking up; "it's your move."

Chess-Progress.

As an evidence of the progress made in Chess in the last thirty-five of forty years, Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, calls attention to the fact that Morphy in 1859–1860 could have given the odds of a Knight to any player in America except Paulsen and H. P. Montgomery; and declares that "now the United States has, at least, fifty players too strong for that odds, even from a Morphy. Philadelphia and New York could furnish ten each."

Full Score of Vienna Tournament.

We call attention to several very interesting facts revealed in this score: First, Dr. Tarrasch has made two new records in the history of Chess: (1) of the 37 games he played he lost only two; and (2) he played 20 games (from the 14th to the 34th) without being defeated. Second, while Pillsbury lost three more games than Tarrasch, he won three more. Third, Blackburn beats Schlechter as a drawing-master, for he had 20 games that gave him ½ a point. Fourth, Schlechter lost only six games.

Players.	Total lost...	Alapin	Baird	Blackburne	Burn	Caro	Halprin	Janowski	Lipke	Marco	Maroczy	Pillsbury	Schiffers	Schlechter	Showalter	Steinitz	Tarrasch	Trenchard	Tschigorin	Walbrodt	Won from Schwarz.	Total won.
Alapin	18	:	0	½	½	½	½	1	½	0	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	0	1	½	1	19
D. G. Baird	28	1	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Blackburne	18	½	0	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	15½
Burn	16	½	0	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	24½
Caro	23½	½	0	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	6
Halprin	22	½	0	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	28½
Janowski	10½	0	0	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	16
Lipke	16½	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	22½
Marco	10½	1	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	18
Maroczy	16½	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	18
Pillsbury	8½	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	20½
Schiffers	19	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	20½
Schlechter	14½	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	26½
Showalter	21	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	½	1	15
Steinitz	12½	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	½	1	24½
Tarrasch	8½	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	½	1	28½
Trenchard	31	1	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	½	1	16
Tschigorin	16	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	½	1	22½
Walbrodt	21½	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	:	1	18
Won from Schwarz.	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	19
Total lost...	361	19	1	15½	27	6	28½	24½	16	22½	18	20½	20½	26½	15	24½	21	19	18	21½	1	Total won.

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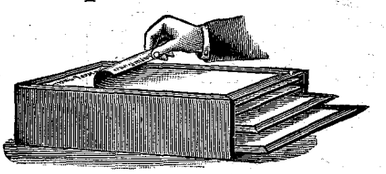

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